The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, July 22, 1872.

The new postal cards will be ready for distribution by Postmasters some time in September.

Senator Thurman predicts that Greeley will secure two hundred electoral votes without counting Ohio.

Judge Horace P. Biddle, nominated for Congress by the Liberals of the Eighth Indiana District, has declined to run.

The distribution of the new series of distilled spirit stamps to Collectors commences to-day. The old series go out of use on and after the 1st day of August.

The Iowa Liberal Republican State Convention, which meets at DesMoines August 1, will be addressed by Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Erie Railway Company have decided to repudiate the $295,000 of scrip awarded in 1869 to holders of preferred stock in lieu of accumulated interest due on their certificates.

A Detroit despatch says Greeley Clubs have been formed in every ward of that city, and the prospect is good in the State for an overwhelming majority for the Liberal Republican candidates.

President Grant denies the story that he has bet on his own election. This fact shows a foresight for which the sojourner at Long Branch has not received due credit. Many of the President's supporters begin to exhibit shrewdness in the same direction.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Minister Curtin, and Mr. Coffey, Secretary of the latter gentleman, will make a thorough canvass of Pennsylvania for Greeley, and good results from their labors may be looked forward to with confidence by the friends of political reform.

Captain Norton, of the Cuban war vessel Pioneer, visited Secretary Fish on Saturday. He claims that his vessel was regularly sold to the Cuban authorities, and has never carried the American flag since the sale. He desires to bring the matter before the courts and feels confident that the Pioneer will soon be released.

D. M. Barringer, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in North Carolina, predicts that the Conservatives will elect seven Congressmen and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. He thinks the contest for Governor will be close, but that the Democratic candidate will be elected.

The International Prison Congress, now in session in London, will be the means of furnishing the English philanthropists with many valuable facts concerning reform and industrial schools. The American delegates present appear to be doing most of the talking, and members of the Convention from other countries are deeply interested in their statements, which show that the system of treatment adopted in these schools in this country is far in advance of anything of the kind ever attempted abroad.

Senator Hendricks delivered his first campaign speech at Indianapolis on Saturday, and was listened to with much interest by a large audience. He declared that, since the decision at Cincinnati and Baltimore, there are but two sides to the contest, and that Democrats must be with the movement for reform, or aid in continuing the present corrupt Administration in power. The Senator paid a high compliment to Mr. Greeley's ability and honesty, and also complimented Mr. Brown on his administration in Missouri. Referring to the objections on the part of some Democrats to Mr. Greeley because of his (Greeley's) life-long opposition to their party, Mr. Hendricks asked if the Democracy had not in turn abused Mr. Greeley, and if the account is not about square between them. What Mr. Brown, Senator Schurz, and their political associates had accomplished in Missouri, he desired to see in all the States. Mr. Greeley, in approving the Cincinnati platform, had agreed to a fair, safe, and honorable adjustment of the tariff question.

The Chicago produce markets were more active on Saturday, and the general average of prices was higher. Mess pork was about 25c per brl higher, closing at $13.37 1-2a 14.50 cash, and $14.12 1-2a14.25 seller July. Lard was quiet and easier at 9 1-4c per lb for winter, and 7 3-4c for summer [illegible]. Meats were quiet and firm at [illegible] ... 6 1-4c for shoulders, 7c for short ribs, ... 8 1-4c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were 1-2c higher, but closed easier at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were less active at 1-4a1-2c advance, closing at 7 3-4a 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was less active and steady. Wheat was active at 1 1-2a 2c higher, closing at $1.24 3-4a1.25 cash seller the month, and $1.17 3-8a1.17 1-2c seller August. Corn was active, and 1-2c higher, closing at 39 7-8c cash, or seller the month, and 4[illegible] seller August. Oats were less active at unchanged prices, closing at 26 1-2c cash, and 25 1-2c seller [illegible] and steady at 55a [illegible]. Rye was quiet, [illegible]sive, and firmer. Barley was more active, ... September, and [illegible] No. 2 seller September, [illegible] for old No. 2.

MISSOURI.

The House of Refuge Investigation—Two Suicides.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—The investigation into the affairs of the House of Refuge continues, but so far has disclosed little or nothing to fully bear out the charges of the Grand Jury. Boys have been whipped and put in cells on bread and water, but the rules of the institution allow such punishment for cause, and only in two cases has unusual severity been used. A day or two ago the Grand Jury received a letter from W. C. Loomis, formerly overseer of the chair shop and musical director in the Refuge, and now Superintendent of the Cleveland House of Refuge, in which he speaks very severely of Superintendent Gleason, the system inaugurated by him, and charges that great cruelty and inhuman treatment is practised upon the children. Mr. Gleeson replies, today, that Loomis was discharged from the Refuge here for immoral conduct in connection with women, and publishes a letter from Loomis in which he acknowledges it, and asks that the past be forgiven, and requests that the matter shall be kept from the records of the institution as far as possible. It was also in evidence that Loomis' conduct had been highly immoral, and that he was dishonest.

Avert Hertsberg suicided to-day by shooting himself in the head and abdomen, and John J. Baister hung himself in a garret.

INDIANA.

Fatal Shooting Affray—Killed by a Prostitute—Young Lady Outraged—Soldiers' Reunion.

Terre Haute, Ind., July [illegible].—A despatch from the town of Marshall, Ill., reports the shooting of Wm. McCabe, City Marshal, by Patsy Madigan, a drunken fellow whom McCabe was trying to arrest. Madigan is in jail.

Edward Bolton, a glass-blower, formerly of [illegible], New York, died in this city yesterday, from the effects of a fracture of the skull. The Coroner's Jury found that the fracture was caused by a blow from a rolling-pin in the hands of a prostitute named [illegible] Parsons.

Wm. Reeves, of this city, had his skull fractured in a saloon to-day, by a ten-pound weight thrown by Frank Torral. He will probably die.

On Saturday night an unknown man committed a rape on the person of a young lady from Illinois in this city. He attacked her while she was passing from one [illegible] station to another, dragged her into a vacant building, and forcibly compelled her to remain there several hours.

The annual Soldiers' Reunion, at Farmersburg, Saturday, was attended by an immense crowd. There was a feast, a procession, and lots of music and oratory. B. W. [illegible] and E. S. Tinman were the principal speakers.

Typographic Provision.

An appeal was made to the Evansville (Ind.) [illegible], from the Committee of the Jewish [illegible] of Israel, announces that the [illegible] Browne against a member of the congregation, has been satisfactorily settled.

[illegible] thousand people attended the New [illegible] meeting at Round Lake, [illegible] with a party of [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Rousing Liberal Meeting at Indianapolis.

Speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

Address of General Stiles at Laporte, Ind.

Progress of the Campaign in North Carolina.

Good News from Everywhere.

LIBERAL MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS—SPEECH OF HON. T. A. HENDRICKS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 21.—The Democratic mass meeting held, last night, at the Academy of Music, was large and enthusiastic. Hon. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Central Committee, presided. Hon. T. A. Hendricks made the principal speech, of which the following is a summary:

My Fellow-Citizens: To you, of the Democratic party, I have something first to say. This meeting is in approval and ratification of the action of our National Convention at Baltimore in the adoption of the Cincinnati ticket and platform. I need not speak at any length of the influences and considerations which brought about that result. A large body of the Republican party in some of the States, and finally at the National Mass Convention at Cincinnati, resolved that they could no longer support that party under its present management, and proposed co-operation with all those who seek to restore purity to the public service everywhere, and patriotism in the National Councils, in the place of a blind and exacting devotion to party. Through the [illegible] of the party, State and National, we have accepted and agreed to that proposition, and now we stand side by side, upon terms of entire political equality, with men whom we have heretofore opposed. We stand by them and with them for a common object, which we know to be high and honorable, and worthy of our best endeavors. To all Democrats and Liberal Republicans, I say, we stand together in the endeavor to relieve our country from the influence and control of cliques, combinations, and rings formed to promote ambition and gain. We stand together to free our legislation from the pernicious influence of caucuses and secret conclaves, where party advantages and chances are considered rather than the public good; and in this contest we will stand together as true and honorable men, our watchword and battle-cry being, "Just laws and public virtue." I believe we will achieve victory, and in November the shout of a glad people will be, "The Constitution and the laws are restored." Some may not go with us whose departure we will regret; but, since the decision at Cincinnati and Baltimore, there are but two sides to the contest. Of necessity, we must be of the movement for reform, or to continue General Grant and his surroundings in power. If some leave us, we can only bow our heads in regret. I know they will not rejoice in the leadership they follow. The candidates proposed for our support are not unknown to the country. From an humble position, Mr. Greeley has placed himself in the front rank, if not at the head, of one of the great professions. His incorruptible integrity is conceded by his bitterest opponents, and that is the best possible guarantee for an honest Administration, and, it is also a guarantee that he will, if elected, redeem the pledges [illegible] his authority to the people. His [illegible] and economical views of public administration give assurance of a safe and thrifty management of the Executive office. [illegible] are asked, "Can Democrats vote for [illegible] has so abused them for 30 years?" Why, have they not abused him quite as much. I believe that the account has been kept balanced, and we [illegible] united with Governor [illegible] in favor general amnesty. I am personally acquainted with the nominee for Vice President, Brown, of Missouri, [illegible] him in the Senate. I served with [illegible] good acquirements, and very earnest in [illegible]. He is a man of fine talent, [illegible] support of what he believes right and [illegible]. I believe his Administration in Missouri has been without reproach, and that harmony and fraternity now prevail in that State, whereas it was torn by discord and strife when he came into office. He and Senator Schurz, and their political associates, have forever buried the evil passions which [illegible] ... [illegible] to perpetuate their power. What they accomplished in Missouri good men desire to see in all the States. The platform upon which these candidates stand, and to which they are pledged in faith and honor, so completely and fully expresses the sentiments and wishes of the people that it escapes even criticism. Upon that declaration of principles and policy, we may all meet and harmonize, without humiliation and without dishonor. The declaration that the political rights and franchises now enjoyed are to be maintained involves the recognition of the amendments, as part of the Constitution, to be respected and obeyed. It is folly longer to hesitate in acquiescing in this result. The Legislative and Executive Departments have declared their adoption, and, according to the spirit of Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Rhode Island case, the Judiciary cannot review the decision of the political departments upon a political question. In recognizing this result we neither approve nor excuse the proceeding whereby it was attempted to defeat one of the Amendments ratified by the Indiana Legislature [illegible] of a constitutional [illegible] allow that proceeding to become a precedent [illegible] in the future. Their most important rights are imperilled if they allow any legislative action in the absence of a constitutional quorum. Upon the subject of the tariff, Mr. Greeley is known to differ with the Democrats and many Republicans, but he has agreed to a fair, safe, and honorable adjustment of that question. It is to be regarded as the people's business, to be regulated by them in the selection of members of Congress, and the President is not to attempt to control by the veto power or the use of his patronage. This agreement in advance between Mr. Greeley and the people is not only fair and safe, but it is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, which expressly provides that all revenue measures shall originate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hendricks read Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance, and appealed with earnestness and confidence to his Democratic brethren that the Constitutional rights of States are no longer to be stripped from them; local self-governments are to be preserved, domestic and fireside rights protected, and States to regulate their internal policy without supervision. Mr. Greeley, he said, pledges himself to be President, not of a party, but of the people, and that Civil Service Reform shall be real. A change is necessary to secure reform. It is the President's personal partisans now in office who are wronging the people. Speaking of the reduction of the national debt, reduction of taxation, etc., he claimed that, had economy prevailed, a much larger reduction in the public debt might have been made, and that while the internal revenue had been reduced since 1868 about $60,000,000 per annum, there had been nearly a corresponding increase in receipts from customs. Referring to the recent speeches made by Senator Morton, in which the latter called his (Hendricks') sincerity in question in that he had said, "We turn our backs upon the past, we stand in the present and look forward to the future, the speaker said: "No fair-minded man understands this language as a desertion of convictions of right, or an abandonment of essential principles. This I may illustrate: I opposed the amendment to the Constitution, for I thought then, as I believe now, that during a civil war, and until the positions excited thereby have cooled, the public mind was not in a proper condition safely to change the foundations and frame-work of the Government; but, now, that the amendments have been declared adopted, it is a humiliation on my part to cease that controversy, and turn my back upon it, and to declare that the amendments must be respected and obeyed!

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA—BIG LIBERAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT RALEIGH—GOOD NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, July 21.—The Liberal mass meeting at Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday next, gives every promise of being a successful affair. Besides the speakers previously mentioned, it is expected that Governor B. Gratz Brown and ex-Senator [illegible], of Michigan, will speak on the [illegible] day. Secretary Delano and Commissioner of Pensions Baker and others will address a Radical meeting there.

D. M. Barringer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, writes here that the Democrats will carry at least seven Congressmen and a majority on a joint ballot in the State Legislature. He expresses the idea that the contest for Governor and State officers will be close, but has no doubt, after a careful survey and canvass, that the Democratic candidates will all be elected.

Letters from all parts of the Union are received daily by the Liberal Republican Executive Committee here, the unanimous expression contained in them being, that the Liberal Republican army is gaining strength daily. The greatest revolution is going on in Minnesota. W. C. Redenour, of Iowa, writes: "We propose to redeem Iowa." Thomas N. Hoydel, of Boston, in asking for pamphlets, says: "Some of us Republicans, who intend this time to vote for Mr. Greeley, like to vary the monotony of reading so many Administration articles by a little independent reading." P. A. Armstrong, of Morris, Ill., writes: "By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on. Illinois will elect Koerner Governor, with a good chance of carrying the State for Greeley."

SPEECH OF GENERAL STILES AT LAPORTE, IND.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

Laporte, Ind., July 21.

Last evening the Court room at Laporte was filled with Liberal Republicans who had come together to complete the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club, through which to establish a united effort during the pending campaign. Notwithstanding the rain fell in a considerable torrent, there was a well-filled room, including some Grant men. General I. N. Stiles, of Chicago, formerly of Indiana, had been invited to address the meeting. He did so, and was listened to with great attention. He elicited frequent applause, and apparently awakened considerable enthusiasm. He said:

My Fellow Citizens: I am here in your city, the first time, I believe, for twelve years, on the invitation of some of your people, to give my views on the questions which are being agitated somewhat throughout the country, and in which, I trust, we all feel a very great interest. You will permit me to discuss these questions in my own way, and I shall understand you are at liberty to accept or reject the positions which I shall advocate. I presume there are many gentlemen in this large audience whose views on these questions are not in accordance with my own. Some of you, I presume, intend to vote for General Grant for President, and I understand that those gentlemen are as sincere in their convictions, and as desirous that we should have the Government of this country administered on a proper basis as those who intend to support Horace Greeley.

There is a hearty and genuine desire all over the country that there should be a change in the management of our National affairs. There is a great need of that purification of public morals which will surely come from a purer Administration of public affairs. The platforms of the two parties admit and demand this. If we leave out the arraignment of the present Administration and the one-term resolution which are found in the Cincinnati platform, and the self-glorifying exordium of the Philadelphia platform, in which the Republican party claims credit for all the blessings we enjoy, with possibly air, water, and the plan of salvation excepted, there is no substantial difference between the two. Both demand reform.

The influences, as I understand it, which we shall have to meet in this canvass, are mainly those which come, first, from party discipline and drill, and, second, that which comes from the free use of money. Four years ago, Mr. Hendricks was defeated for Governor of this State by the use of money, $80,000 of which came from Chicago for that purpose, and the same will be attempted again. The Grant people of Chicago tell us that Indiana is full of purchaseable material, and they boast, also, that they have the National Banks of the country at their back. There were 1,860 of these on the first day of January last; a number have been chartered since, making in all nearly 1,900 of these institutions, with an equal number of Nick Biddles at their head. From the boy that sweeps the office to the President, they are all for Grant. I don't know, but I suspect very much, that when the people of the country come to understand that this large and moneyed influence is arranged in favor of the re-election of Grant, they will cast about to see whether it is not their duty to range themselves on the other side.

I have no arraignment of the Republican party to make. I cast my first vote with that party and for its candidates. I acted with that party; I never belonged to it. The formation of the Republican party is within my recollection; I remember well the enthusiasm that followed the inauguration of the movement which culminated in the formation of that party. I, myself, felt that sort of enthusiasm which I had never felt before, and all that which was all the capital I then possessed I contributed my full share. The groundwork of that party seemed to give promise of great success; I thought it ought to succeed. It had for its corner-stone hostility to slavery. Though for a time it contented itself with opposition to the extension of slavery, its basis was all the while hostility to the institution itself. You know, as I know, that the real, strong hold that party had on the confidence and affections of the people came from its determination to spread freedom all over the land. While the Army of the Republic possibly did most to blot out that institution, the efforts of the early Abolitionists, followed by the Republican party, made the extinction of slavery possible. When this was accomplished, as it was only at the end of a terrible war, there [illegible] great questions remaining to divide [illegible] These having been settled [illegible] political parties [illegible] problem which [illegible] acquiesced in, the [illegible] party has [illegible]

[illegible] that they are exceedingly anxious to retain power once acquired. It is a fact that reforms never come from within a party, but from without. It has been said many times, and with great truth, that a party never reforms itself. The Democratic party has done a great many things in times past for which it ought to feel sorry, and there are abundant evidences that that party does so feel. The Republican party has, of late, done many things for which it ought to be ashamed, and a large number of the better portion of that party seem to recognize that fact [Applause] It was a very suspicious fact that at the close of the war, which had been carried on mainly under the control of the Republican party; when we had accomplished the great object which was sought by it, in casting about for a candidate for the Presidency worthy to succeed Mr. Lincoln, it ignored the claims of its great statesmen and leaders, Trumbull, Sumner, Greeley, Chase, and many others who might be named, and took up a man who had distinguished himself as a soldier alone. I shall say nothing to detract from the fame of General Grant as a soldier. I shall not even criticise the extravagant praises which a grateful and hero-worshipping people have poured upon him. I leave it for others to determine how much of the credit which has been given to Grant, over some of his fellow soldiers, is attributable to the determination of politicians to secure for him a popularity which would save a great political party from a well deserved defeat. The criticisms which are made in private by these politicians, now so loud in his praise, will become public quite soon enough, and I look forward with pain to the time when he will be turned out, like an old horse, to grass, and they [illegible] that he was ever a great soldier. [illegible] Grant had had no experience in [illegible] governmental affairs at least [illegible] little that is known [illegible] will [illegible] dier. General [illegible] civil affairs,—in gover[illegible] He was a mere soldier. The [illegible] of Grant before he became a General [illegible] character to make even his admirers wish [illegible] more. He was unknown to many even in the town where he lived. The few that were wont to gather at the corner of an evening knew him as a quiet man, who loved tobacco and other things; who, when he drank, took it straight, and when he voted, of course, voted the Democratic ticket. His friends search his record in vain during the forty years of his life that he passed before the commencement of the war for a simple act or expression worthy of being told, or remembered, save the efforts he had made, from time to time, to secure the laying down of a plank sidewalk from the house where he lived to the nearest grocery store. [Laughter.] After he became President they changed the name of it to Post Office. [Applause and laughter.] There is a good deal of Post Office in this campaign, and there will be all through. [Applause] Some sixty thousand of them are determined "to fight it out on that line" if it takes until November.

My fellow-citizens, you who voted for Grant four years ago, voted for a Democrat, and now some of you profess to be much surprised that a Democrat should vote for Greeley. Do you know that these Grant men have thrown out a flag of distress upon your streets? I picked up this hand-bill, to-day, which reads, "General Tom Brown, the next Governor of Indiana, will speak in this place July 22. Everybody is invited, especially our Democratic friends [laughter] who repudiate the recent bargain and sale of their leaders at Baltimore." When did the Democrats become your friends, and when did you become so desirous of trying to consort with them as such? You evidently feel the need of their help during this canvass. Morton, of this State, announced, a good many years ago, that he was going to kill off the Democratic party, he wanted to wipe it out of existence; but now, he and his followers, in their distress, are bidding for Democratic votes.

Will you be kind enough to tell me what Democratic leaders advocated the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore until his nomination became a certainty? The rank and file of the Democratic party demanded the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore [applause], and their leaders yielded. They evinced in that nomination that same spirit of reconciliation which it is so desirable shall prevail all over the country. They said, "Horace Greeley can forgive the wrongs and injuries the people of the South did us in the late war, and we will forget and forgive, if there be aught to forgive, on the part of Horace Greeley." I am not mistaken when I say the great question of this campaign is one of reconciliation. We are in no condition to discuss minor questions until we are again a united people, with "one flag, one hope, one destiny;" until, from one end of the country to the other, we feel that hope and confidence which comes to and from a people who are not governed, but who govern themselves. [Applause.]

The popularity, even, of General Grant is somewhat overestimated, for, out of a vote of six millions, his majority was only about 300,000, and this when he was at the height of his fame. So that, when you come to analyze it, it does not seem so difficult a thing to defeat President Grant. This party whip that is being cracked over the Republicans of this country will lose its sting before the fifth day of November, and party discipline, as such, will be pretty much over as one result of this campaign. I rejoice at it. We have been partied and soldiered nigh unto death.

One of the claims put forth for the election and the re-election of Grant is that he [illegible] ... if you will look into the history of General Grant (carefully, his character and habits, you will come to the conclusion the country has done quite as much to save General Grant as General Grant has done to save the country. [Applause and laughter.] Haven't you soldiers got by that period of time when you claim election to office, of whatever kind of character, on the ground that you did your duty in the war? If I had been in this district two years ago I should, probably, have worked for my esteemed friend and old army comrade, General Packard; but, if he had claimed that vote because he did his duty in the war, I should have come to the conclusion I had been mistaken in the man. Is there any soldier who did not receive his reward in witnessing the triumph of the cause for which he fought? It was my fortune to have spent the four grandest years of my life in the army of my country. It was mine to witness the grand march of those two grand armies, commanded by Sherman and Grant, down Pennsylvania avenue, and my heart thrilled as it never thrilled before when I heard the plaudits of the thousands upon thousands of the grateful people there assembled to welcome our victorious return to the hallowing influences of wives, children, and sweethearts, and the peaceful pursuits of civil life. It seems to me that men who have been soldiers must pretty soon come to the conclusion that the country is doing them great injustice in believing that, because they served in the war, they ought to have office. How long will it be before they will come to the conclusion that a large number of those who went out to do battle did so that they might obtain political honors on their return.

Morton, who was called, I believe, "the soldier's friend," and "our noble Governor," who delighted in being so called, and who took a great deal of pains to have himself so called; Morton, who organized a separate Sanitary Commission, and who kept it in operation [illegible] various Sanitary Commissions of the States had been merged into that of the Union, who sent out men to relieve sick and wounded soldiers, provided they belonged to regiments whose officers had been commissioned by the said Morton as Governor of Indiana; Morton, who made a speech at Richmond, in this State, against extending the franchise to men whose hearts are as white as his own, but whose skins are blacker; Morton, who was disabled during the war, and whose disability still continues, I believe. [Laughter and applause.] You seem to know to whom I refer. O. P. Morton, who will probably advertise himself as your next Senator, goes hobbling up and down the State, flaunting the bloody shirt of the rebellion, flourishing the tomahawk, with his war-paint on, and shouting the war-whoop, and tells you the war is not yet ended. I predict that, though he may continue to worship at the shrine of the Republican party, he will, after the 5th of November, come to the conclusion that his worship from that time forward will have to be carried on like that of the lepers of ancient Israel, from "without the camp." But the war is over; the fires of hatred which the war kindled are dying out; the grudges of the past are being forgotten. Even the eloquence of Morton cannot keep them alive until November next.

These men, who are for war in time of peace, tell us that Horace Greeley was for peace during the war. I could have shown you thousands of men with muskets in their hands that were peace men during the war, who longed to return to the cheerful and humanizing influences of wife, children and home, and to the peaceful pursuits of civil life. I could have shown you thousands of these men who looked into the face of a dead enemy and there came no thrill of pleasure, and who, when they looked upon the face of a dead comrade, felt that sort of anguish which was never felt by one who has not been upon the battle-field. I honor Horace Greeley for having done all he could to bring about an honorable peace. [Applause.] He looked further into the future than we do. He comprehended in advance the magnitude of the terrible reality which was to come. I do not understand that he differed materially in his desire for peace from that great and forgiving man, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] I believe Abraham Lincoln went down to Fortress Monroe to confer with so-called Confederate leaders, to see what might be done to stop blood shed and bring about an honorable peace. Is there a man that does not regret that there could not have been an honorable peace long before it came? Some of those gentlemen who stayed at home and accumulated property,—I don't mean those who stayed at home and did their part to carry on the war,—but those who speculated on the miseries of their country, it may be, were anxious the war should continue; but I do not believe there is a soldier who would not use his utmost efforts to prevent further war, civil or foreign. We want no more war. We want to get rid of military rule. We want to get rid of this military way of administering the Government during times of profound peace.

I said, a little while ago, that there is no substantial difference between the platforms of the two parties. Both agree, I believe, that we should return as quickly as possible to specie payment. Both are in favor of putting a stop to the giving away of land to railroads and other corporations. Both seem to be in favor of amnesty. The Philadelphia platform advocates the abolition of the franking privilege. Let me ask you Grant men if you are in earnest in talking about abolishing the franking privilege, which, I believe, Horace Greeley advocated twenty years ago. [Applause.] Why have you not done it during the last twelve years? "Do you mean business?" You have had the control of the Government for twelve years; you have had things your own way. If you really mean that you don't intend to give away any more of the public land to railroad companies, why did you not conduct yourself so that people might have some confidence in the good faith of your promises? You have given away more territory than is embraced in the two States of Indiana and Illinois. What sort of guarantee do you offer us that you will quit it if you have another lease of power?

Why, these gentlemen at Philadelphia went so far in their promises of reform that they agreed that, in case you would give them a further lease of power, that they would even treat [illegible] of the country respectfully [illegible] plause] and I [illegible] ... [illegible] is calling upon her sisters to do likewise. I don't know but the strong-minded sisters will go to work making slippers, silk purses, and smoking-caps, to present to the Gift-taker, in order to make their calling and election sure." I suspect the promises of reform which you make in your Philadelphia platform cannot be relied upon. A Universalist minister once delivered a series of sermons to an audience which was not very familiar with his doctrine of universal salvation. At the close of the series an old gentleman came to the preacher and expressed his great admiration of the sermons which he had heard. "It's a beautiful doctrine," said he, "that all will be gathered in; but now tell me on the dead, between you and me, ain't you afraid there's some catch about the damned thing?" The people are beginning to suspect there is some "catch" about the profuse promises which you made at Philadelphia. If you are really in favor of reform in the civil service, why don't you turn out your brother-in-law Casey at New Orleans, and Cramer at Copenhagen?

How stand the candidates for the Presidency? They are both before the people as candidates for a high office. Their characters are free subjects of comment. Will you permit me to make a comparison? Here is he of the white coat and the spectacles. Here is he also of the cigar and epaulettes. One has been before the country for forty years, instructing and being instructed in those great principles which underlie our republican form of government; the other was brought to the surface from among the hides of his tannery at Galena, by the thunders of civil war, as dead bodies are said to rise by the firing of cannon. One has been furnished by his party with nearly everything he has,—except his habits,—the other has furnished his party with a large share of all it possesses, except their habits. [Applause and laughter.] One is rich from many gifts; the other poor from having given. [Renewed applause.] Where grave doubts arise, one smokes; the other thinks. One seeks the acquisition of distant islands as an asylum for worn out politicians; [illegible] the purchase of the [illegible] adjoining his farm as a pasture for his cows. One receives horses and bull pups as presents, and rewards the donors with offices; the other raises them on his farm. [Laughter.] One, when tired of the cares of state and the importunities of office seekers, seeks relief among the fast men and fast horses at Long Branch; the other seeks rest among the trees and the sober cows at his farm. One returns with tittle [illegible] in his pocket and the smell of mint upon his breath; the other comes back to us with hay seed in his hair and the honest smell of oxen in his clothes. [Applause.]

If your Administration has been as great a success as you claim, why did you not renominate all the other better part of it—Schuyler Colfax? Didn't you turn him off because he was too much of a Greeley man? He is an estimable gentleman. I have known him twenty years. He is not a very great man, perhaps, some objectionable qualities. He has heard he stole anything. There is one. I never heard that he was guilty of bad conduct, brought about by corruption. In [illegible], I never heard of his being charged with being influenced by pecuniary considerations to do that which is dishonorable. I never heard of his getting drunk and asking foreign Ministers to go to the circus. [Laughter and applause.] He has been all his life a reputable man, and was no objectionable to you on that account. I suspect the real reason why you threw him overboard and nominated Wilson was, you wanted to carry Massachusetts for Grant. You, of course, understood that you would lose Indiana, and hoped to balance it by carrying one of the New England States. You, perhaps, expected to get the votes of our naturalized fellow-citizens of foreign birth? Perhaps you expected to get, on the Know Nothing record of Wilson, the votes of our German fellow citizens, or the Irish. You thought, perhaps, that when we said we were going to leave the past behind us, that we were not going to say anything about the past as you thought we were more honest than you are. You thought we would not go back and look into the record of Henry Wilson, but some of our naturalized citizens seem to remember that Henry Wilson was one of the Chief Sachems of the Know Nothing lodges a few years ago.

Party drill and party discipline have done a great deal to injure this Government in both parties. Parties and politicians, like dogs, have their day. [Laughter.] The Democratic party had its day. I read the same speeches now that I heard from Democrats in 1856, except the word Democratic was used then where the word Republican occurs now. They went up and down the country, and called attention to the fact that the country was in a state of profound peace; that our relations with foreign Powers were harmonious. They pointed you to the prosperous condition of the country, your manufactories and commerce, and all this, they said, had happened under the Administration of the Democratic party. Now they tell us, in making these speeches, that all these things have happened under Republican Administrations. Both are true. It is true, also, that the sun continues to shine, the earth to give forth of its substance, grass grows, the cows give milk, the cattle bring forth young, and our women still continue to bear children,—all under the administration of the Republican party. They tell us [illegible] Grant has paid the [illegible] Why, Andrew Johnson [illegible]

... experience of Grant that was calculated to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of so high an office, and these gentlemen were not surprised when they discovered among his first acts the nomination of a man for Secretary of the Treasury who had contributed a large sum to buy a brick house for him—A. T. Stewart, the wealthy New York merchant. When it turned out that under the law, as it stood, he could no more be made Secretary of the Treasury, than one of your boys, Grant, according to the military way of doing business, asked Congress to pass a special act to make him eligible, as in the army, when it was desirable to do something that was prohibited by Army Regulations or the laws of the land, a "special order" was issued for that purpose.

You are surprised that the Democratic party can swallow Horace Greeley. Well, gentlemen, your surprise has just commenced. This will be to you the most surprising campaign you ever experienced. You had no difficulty in swallowing Grant, Ben Butler, and Johnny Logan, uniform and all, including spurs. [Applause.] The truth is, the time has come when the Democratic party realizes that to carry out Democratic principles it is not indispensably necessary that a Democrat should be chosen for that purpose. An honest Republican is better than an uncertain Democrat. The interests of a particular class are not always best subserved by a member of that class. There is no warmer friend, no abler defender of the principles which underlie our Republican form of government, so dear to all Americans, than that distinguished German, Carl Schurz. There is no braver opponent of proscriptive legislation, no more ardent defender of individual liberty, so dear to all Germans as that distinguished American, Horace Greeley. Democratic principles would be safe in the hands of either. Horace Greeley was nominated, not by the politicians of the country, but in spite of them, [illegible] ... were opposed to his nomination. [illegible] strong hold he had on the confidence of the people of the country that forced its way into the Convention at Cincinnati and compelled his nomination; it was that confidence which the Democratic party felt in the kindliness of heart the purity of motives, the sterling integrity which Horace Greeley possessed that forced itself into the Baltimore Convention and nominated him there. It is the people of the country, and not the politicians that are going to elect him. He is the candidate of the people. He is going to be the President of the people, and of all the people. [Applause.]

This movement so happily incorporated, means that formation of a new party out, and of the better elements of the old parties—a liberal party; a party not built upon the grudges of the past ten years; a party that does not ask to get into power upon the hatreds of the past, but a party that will build itself on the needs of the present and be sustained by its hopes of a glorious future. When the time comes that that party shall become as the Grant party has become, a gift enterprise and corrupt party, we will destroy that party and build up another. We will keep on breaking up old corruptions and building up new parties as long as we live. [Applause.]

It will be the mission of this new party to set free the white people of the South from the carpet-bag tyranny under which they have suffered during the past seven years. Their condition is in part illustrated by their financial condition. Look at the statistics of their debt, with which you are, no doubt, familiar. You will observe, while the State debt in nearly all of the Southern States has been increased from small sums to that of many millions of dollars, the State of Mississippi is an exception. The debt of that State amounts now to a little over one million, while that of Alabama exceeds fifty millions. When we remember that General Grant's brother-in-law, Dent, ran for Governor of Mississippi, and was defeated by Alcorn, a native Mississippian, and who has conducted the affairs of the State with reference to the best interests of his people, while all the other Southern States have had carpet-bag Governors, our wonder ceases.

There are a good many people that are going to be injured in this campaign. Many of these Grant men who are in office are going to get their fingers broken. Where did the stone hit your daughter?" asked the lawyer of the negro witness. "On the bussum." "How much did it hurt her?" "I ain't gwan to answer that question; it hit her, and dat's all." "Answer the question," said the Judge. "Well, den, if I mus' tell, I mus'. It didn't hurt de young woman so much, but it broke a couple of fingers of de young genmen that was paying attentions to her at de time." [Laughter and applause.] Don't you Grant men think you are in some danger of getting your fingers broken?

The reign of Grant, like the rain outside, is nearly over. I ought not to detain you longer. Repair to your homes, you gentlemen, and prepare for the change; for on the fourth day of March next the old philosopher and humanitarian will enter the east door of the White House as the President-elect. The air being somewhat chilly, he will wear his old white coat, and after throwing it off and placing it in the care of an old colored friend, who has come along, he will proceed to take a view of the premises, with a view to ascertaining what changes are necessary. Though the smell of tobacco smoke will remain, the great East room, and the Blue room, and the Yellow room are vacant. Casting his eye along the hall which leads to the rear, he will discover a limited number of gentlemen, with faded epaulettes upon their shoulders and carpet bags in their hands, slowly and reluctantly filing out of the back door; he will recognize the retreating forms of Leet, Babcock, Porter and Grant, and when the military significant words of "left, left, left" shall have died away, his old colored friend will turn to him, and with a smile which will extend from ear to ear, will remark, "Boss, [illegible] is done gon." [Applause and laughter.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Wooster, O., July 21.—The [illegible] publicans and [illegible] ... [illegible] the Liberal Republicans and Democrats held a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting on the Public Square Saturday evening. A fair crowd attended. Cannon-firing, music, and fireworks were the order of the occasion. Hon. John McSweeny, General A. Wiley, Professor L. Firestone, Colonel B. Eason, John P. Jeferyes, and T. Y. McCroy, Esqs., made speeches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Canton, O., July 21.—At least a thousand persons assembled last evening to ratify the Baltimore nominees. Colonel S. Meyer, Liberal Republican, was made President, and delivered a speech congratulating the country on the abandonment of party by so many of her patriotic citizens for the purpose of securing liberty and freedom. General Bringerhoff made an argumentative speech, and W. A. Lynch, straight Democrat, also spoke ably and acceptably to the large crowd. The speakers were frequently applauded. The meeting adjourned with three cheers, proposed by A McGregor, Esq., of the Stark County *Democrat*. The Democrats and Liberals regard the meeting as a success.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bucyrus, O., July 21.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a meeting here last night to ratify Greeley and Brown. From six to eight hundred persons were present. Two brass bands furnished the music, and a salute was fired by the Bucyrus gun squad. Speeches were made by Hon. J. D. Sears, Liberal Republican, Hon. John Berry, candidate for Congress, and Judge P[illegible], Tiffin. The administration was [illegible] for its alleged interference [illegible] rights, its military ring [illegible] dence and [illegible] ... [illegible] with private [illegible] financial improvi[dence], weakness, nepotism, civil incapacity, trading in offices for personal benefit, &c. The Baltimore ticket was promised a cordial support. The speakers were duly applauded.

MR. GREELEY AT HOME.

New York, July 21.—Mr. Greeley's day at Chappaqua, yesterday, was not very eventful, though about one hundred persons flocked there. Hon. James Ashley, of Ohio, was the most prominent. A reporter of the *Times* was present *incognito*, taking down Mr. Greeley's running conversation with Ashley, his report of which certainly contained more truth than consolation for the Administration people. Mr. Greeley said: "I'll tell you what the Government is doing with its immense gold reserve. They put half a million or a million in one National Bank here, and another there, and as they are not allowed to receive interest for it, they just go about and ask subscriptions to the campaign fund from these banks. They subscribe to pay for the loan. I should not wonder if a million dollars were collected in this way to further the election expenses of the Republican party and buy votes. Why, the Republican party under Grant is the most corrupt party on the face of the earth. They live on pickings from the Custom House, Treasury, and the impoverished South. The Southern States are filled with carpet-baggers, who steal anything they can lay their hands upon, and never even make any report to the Treasury." After the usual hospitable dinner under the evergreens, some speech-making occurred, in which Mr. Greeley took the part of a listener.

LIBERAL CLUB ORGANIZED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 21.—The first Greeley Club here was organized last night. The attendance of both Democrats and Liberals was very large and the feeling harmonious. The organization was perfected with some leading politicians at the head. There will be other clubs organized in the city and county at once, and the fight to be made will be strong.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Ninth District will meet at Hartford City, Aug. 1. Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of this city, and Colonel Gray, of Randolph County, are prominently mentioned as the probable nominees. Gray is a Liberal Republican, and is now stumping this part of the [illegible] for Greeley and [illegible]

... has been interviewed. He says Greeley is certain of 200 Electoral votes, without counting Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle (Ill.), July 21.—The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of this city formally entered into a co-operative compact last evening for the Presidential campaign, and, after the alliance was consummated, sundry even bets were made on the Presidential and gubernatorial result.

Indianapolis, July 21.—Judge Horace P. Biddle, who was nominated by the Liberal and Democratic Conventions, at Kokomo on Thursday last, for Congressman from the Eighth District, has declined.

Evansville, Ind., July 21.—The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, on Saturday night, was held in the open air, and was but moderately attended. It was addressed by Messrs. Azro Dier, William Harrow, Charles Derby, and T. L. Davis.

Bangor, Me., July 21.—It is reported that Hon. John A. Peters will not consent to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from this District, which he has represented during the past three terms, owing to the pressure of private business.

Detroit, July 21.—Greeley clubs were formed in every ward here last night. The best feeling prevails, and promises an unparalleled majority for Greeley and Brown.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the International Prison Congress.

The New French Loan a Success.

Rejoicings Throughout Italy Over the Escape from Assassination of King Amadeus.

GREAT BRITAIN.

New York, July 21.—The London *Times* of the 11th inst., in its report of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress of the day previous, has the following: "Rev. Mr. Brace read a paper on the operation of Industrial Schools in New York. He explained the management of the schools, and stated that after the children had been instructed in the schools, employment was readily found for them. The particular institution of which he spoke had sent out 2,300 children to honest employment in families in the West, converting the children to the ranks of industry, and rescuing them from the ranks of viciousness, idleness, and crime.

Mr. Howe, of Ohio, made an interesting statement, describing the treatment of boys in a Reformatory and Industrial Institution in that State, said kindly and trusting treatment had the happiest effects, and he especially remarked on the powerful influence of giving boys gardens to cultivate.

Sir F. Buxton, M. P., after referring to Brace's speech, said he desired to ask some questions. He understood that the time during which the children were retained in the New York institution was about six months, a term which was much shorter than that during which children were detained in English institutions, the term in this country being seldom less than twelve or eighteen months. If this information as to six months was correct, he desired to know if the shorter time of detention was owing to the circumstances of the American population, rendering it easier than in this country to place a child out. The Chairman said Buxton had correctly understood the operation of the Industrial School system in New York, and he stated that the children there were not criminal, but simply neglected children, and it was not held necessary to keep the children long in school. It was peculiarly favorable to the institution that in the West there were great demands for youthful labor. The homes there were not luxurious, but were enough plain, there were no better homes in the world, and children grew up into the useful yeoman class. [Cheers.]

Mr. [illegible] in explanation [illegible] Foote, of Ohio, spoke [illegible] reformatory of the satisfactory progress of the [illegible] and industrial school work in America. He also paid the highest tribute to the labors of an Englishman [illegible] America, and [illegible] ... [illegible] Robert Waterton, in [illegible] amid applause from [illegible] declared [illegible] American brethren, that Waterton had done more for the poor in America than Peabody had done for the English poor.

Mr. Hendrickson, of Wisconsin, and Sir John Bawning, and others, also addressed the meeting.

London, July 21.—The London *Observer's* correspondent at Geneva writes that if the award of damages made by the Board of Arbitration is substantial and liberal, England and the United States will be friends; if trivial, a dangerous state of ill-feeling in America will be the result.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 21.—The new French loan is issued at the official price of 84f. 5c.

No passengers were killed in the railroad disaster near Belfort.

A performance of "Ragabas," at Marseilles, caused a tremendous uproar in the theatre. The police finally cleared the pit and galleries. An excited crowd collected outside, which was dispersed by cavalry. About fifty persons were arrested, among them two editors.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 21.—Three of the would-be assassins of the King, and twenty-seven alleged accomplices, have been arrested. Admiral Topete has warned the authorities against dangerous demonstrations. The escape of the King was a narrow one. One of the horses attached to the royal carriage received seven pistol shots.

ITALY.

Rome, July 21.—There are great rejoicings in the Italian cities at the escape of the King and Queen of Spain from assassination. Rome is covered with [illegible] tions of sympathy [illegible] ... [illegible] and manifestations of sympathy and joy were made, yesterday, in front of the Spanish Legation.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva, July 21.—Mr. Warne, correspondent of an English newspaper, was robbed of seven hundred francs and murdered yesterday. Most of the money was recovered, but the murderers are unknown.

Government Weather [illegible]

Washington, July 21.—[illegible] Prognostics. [illegible] pleasant weather will prevail [illegible] partly cloudy and Monday from the Upper [illegible] probably prevail on the Gulf. No material [illegible] Lakes southward to for the South-Atlantic [illegible] Change is indicated rainy, with [illegible] States. Cloudy and from New England to Virginia, will prevail Monday night [illegible] by northeast winds and clearing west [illegible] from Virginia to New York. Brisk southeasterly winds will prevail for a short time only over the New England coast to-night, veering to the southwest during Monday.

DIED.

HOLBROOK—On the 18th inst. [illegible] steamer Fountain City, Lake Michigan, Thomas Holbrook, of Holbrook & Co., lumber merchants, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[illegible]FF—In this city, July 21, 1872, Eliza, wife of [illegible]. Funeral [illegible] Michigan-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock.

McMENNAMY—In this city, July 21, 1872, Ellen, daughter of B. J. and Martha McMennamy, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from No. 459 West [illegible] at 11:30 a. m.

KEINMUTH—Of consumption, at 11 a. m. [illegible] 20, Christian Keinmuth. Funeral Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from 219 Randolph-st. Friends are invited.

LAGUICHE—July 21, Louis Laguiche, of [illegible] aged 60 years. Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock p. m., from corner of Lincoln and Division-sts. by [illegible] carriages. Friends are cordially invited.

BEDELL—July 20. Carried [illegible] E. F. and C. F. Bedell, aged 11 m[onths]. Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m. [illegible] dence, No. 1356 Prairie-av.

NORTON—In this city, [illegible] 21, Charlotte M. wife of [illegible] years.

Her remains will be taken [illegible] funeral will take place [illegible] the 23d inst., from the [illegible] Friends leaving Chicago [illegible] A. R. R. will reach [illegible] to the city at [illegible]

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$1,000,000.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a [illegible] The money for tickets may be sent by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Leb'n Dis.
Hon. W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Hon. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Col. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
BENY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R.R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.
R. T. DURRETT, President,
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President,
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary,
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

[illegible] Circulars, giving full particulars [illegible] sent on application.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st.; where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

REMOVAL.

C. L. AMERICAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Dry Goods, Notions, and Carpets,

Have Removed to their new Stores,

108 and 110 Franklin, cor. Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.

EMPIRE LINE.

The General Office of the Empire Line, in this city, is removed from No. 198 Pacific avenue to

No. 146 LaSalle Street, Otis Block.

JOS. STOCKTON, Agent.

REMOVAL.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 43 and 44 Peck court.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS

[illegible]

CROCKERY, &c.

Wholesale & Retail GRAND OPENING.

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS.

Monday Evening, July 22, and Tuesday, July 23, we will open at

219 West Madison-st.,

A very complete and carefully selected stock of fine

BRONZE,
PARIAN,
BISQUE,
BOHEMIAN,
LAVA,
CHINA,
PLATED WARE,
CUT GLASS,
FINE TABLE WARE,

And a general assortment of

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

We would be glad to see you on that occasion. SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS., 219 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

I am prepared to issue Policies in the

International Insurance Co. Of New York,

On Buildings in Course of Erection,

As well as on all classes of desirable property in other portions of the city, at current rates.

THOS. W. BLAYNEY, Agent,

166 LaSalle-st.,

BRYAN BLOCK.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly.

Contents—Septimius Felton (concluded), by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE; [illegible], a Poem, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; [illegible] Author's Night, a [illegible] the Alabama, was [illegible]; Why Semmes, of [illegible] ROLLES; a P[illegible] Illustrated (Part II.), by JOHN A. RICH; [illegible] Avermouth Romance, by T. B. ALDRICH; a Tryst, a Poem, by Mrs. CELIA THAXTER; Jefferson Governor of Virginia, by JAMES PARTON; Marguerite, a Poem, by MARY B. C. WYETH; A Comedy of Terrors (Part VIII.), by JAMES DeMILLE; Jerry an' Me, a Poem, by HIRAM RICH; Mistress Cassandra Lippincott's Courtship, by K. T. T.; A Triumph of Order, a Poem, by JOHN HAY; A Quaker Woman [illegible] HALLOWELL; [illegible] ... [illegible] by Mrs. J. L. [illegible] The Poet at the Breakfast Table (Part VIII.), by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; Recent Literature; Art; The Stage; Science; Politics.

Our Young Folks.

Contents—A Chance for Himself (Part VIII.), by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; Crocodiles and Alligators, by HARVEY WILDER; The Wonderland under the Sea, by J. H. A. BONE; Fisherman's Luck, by NORA PERRY; and other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, [illegible], Correspondence, etc.

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POLITICAL.

DELANO AND BAKER—MR. ELDRIDGE'S VIEWS—LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY—CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Delano and Pension Commissioner Baker will leave to-morrow for North Carolina. The former speaks at Raleigh on Wednesday, and the latter will remain a few days if he finds he can add anything to the Grant cause.

Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, member of the Democratic Executive Committee, who has been reported in various newspapers as being opposed to the election of Greeley and Brown, denies the report emphatically. Mr. Eldridge would have preferred other candidates, but he adheres to the organization, and will support the candidates with voice and vote.

The following letter was written by Mr. Greeley to a citizen of Washington, at the time he went on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis:

NEW YORK, May 23, 1867.
OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE.

DEAR SIR: I beg you not to feel concerned about me. I shall stand straight up to the rack, and, though I expect to lose a good many subscribers, I mean to be vindicated in the end by the good sense and right feeling of the people, North and South. I know what is right and have acted accordingly; and I trust to be better understood in the future. Yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

Major T. E. Johnson, late United States Marshal of South Carolina, and a son of Reverdy Johnson, is a candidate for Congress-at-Large in that State, on the Grant ticket.

ACTIVITY AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—PERSONAL

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Activity prevails again at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but for Presidential rather than international reasons. The force of 600 men has been increased to 1,400 voters, and the number will shortly be 2,000. A large delegation of Grant politicians visited the yard on Thursday, and conversed with the heads of departments. Although the Secretary of the Navy gave notice, in a circular, that no politicians should be allowed to make appointments, and that political canvassing should be prohibited in navy yards, yet a majority of the men who had been employed are those who support the present Administration, and who have obtained employment through political influences. Mechanics apply for situations to master mechanics, who, through fear of losing their own places, are forced to fill up requisition lists with politicians' favorites, many of whom have never done a day's work in any trade.

Mr. Greeley could not resist the temptation of a Saturday chop at Chappaqua, and repaired there again last night.

Governor Gratz Brown is so far recovered that he expects to depart from New York early next week.

The Grant headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel are about the quietest resort in the city, nobody of note having called there this week, except Senator Harlan.

A Grant meeting will be held next Tuesday night at Cooper Institute, to be addressed by Senator Conkling. A Committee of 21 is working up an audience. They diplomatically announce that no stands will be erected outside the building.

The Bainbridge (Chenango County, N.Y.) *Review* thus pricks the bubble of the Binghamton *Republican*, which started such a terrible tale of a league between Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour:

"The mysterious Otsego County man is Luke Carmichael, of Unadilla, and the information that the editor of the *Republican* makes so much ado about was obtained from a hasty glance at the following letters, on board an Albany & Susquehanna Railway car. The charges set forth in the *Republican* are based on the letters, dated respectively October 4, 1871, and May 1, 1872. These letters were written in response to a communication from Mr. Carmichael. The first is from Horace Greeley, and bears date New York, October 4, 1871."

"I hereby agree with you that Mr. Chase ought to have been nominated for President in 1868. Whether elected or not, that nomination would have done much to heal the wound opened by the war. As to what the future may unfold, let us not be impatient. I cannot see my own way clear to the end of 1872, and, of course, am not qualified to advise others. HORACE GREELEY."

The letter bearing date May 1st, 1872, from Horatio Seymour to Mr. Carmichael, is very brief, and reads as follows:

"I could not go to New York. I wrote to Mr. Hutchins. HORATIO SEYMOUR."

The letter of Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins was written at Mr. Carmichael's request. What its contents were, whether it ever reached Mr. Hutchins, or his response thereto, are questions which the *Republican* guessed at, and, out of its malevolent brain, proceeded to construct a large sensational lie, which it is noisily sticking to.

HON. LEONARD SWETT AT AURORA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 20.—A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held at the City Hall this evening. In spite of a perfect deluge of rain, there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Two bands furnished music, marching at the head of a procession of printers into the hall.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Wheeler. Dr. R. B. Cushing was elected Chairman and Dr. B. B. Usher, Secretary.

Hon. Leonard Swett was the speaker of the evening. He said that the country had been needing [illegible] very badly, and if the Greeley meeting thought it why it was a good thing, though, perhaps, not for the meeting, which was very large, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Every four years it was the privilege of the people to review the conduct of the Government, and to decide how they would vote at the following election. There were parties which men followed and belonged to, but their members should criticise the course of their parties, and be bound to them only so long as they did what was good for the nation.

The rise of the Republican party in 1856, and its history up to 1864 were reviewed. Since the war closed, the policy of the Republican party toward the South had not been wise or judicious. The negroes were enfranchised, the whites disfranchised; carpet-baggers from the North went South to prey upon the people. When a man ventured to speak a word on behalf of the South, he was accused of not being in favor of the war. They could not say that to him, for he was at the birth of the Republican party, and had never voted outside the party since; but because of the past he was not bound to follow the Republican party when it went astray.

Statistics were adduced to prove the wretched condition of the South, caused by carpet-bag rule. The State of Alabama had a debt of $5,000,000 at the beginning of the war. The debt was not increased during the war, but since its close an increase of $30,000,000 had taken place. How long would it take to destroy one-half of the United States at that rate? He was in favor, during the war, of fighting the South with shot and shell; but he was never in favor of sending a set of shysters to rob the people. (Applause.)

A similar state of things existed in Arkansas. One-half of that State was eaten up by debts incurred since the war. The State Government in 1860 cost $200,000 a year, and ten years later under the beneficent rule of carpet-baggers, it was four times as much.

A detailed statement of figures was read to show how the carpet-baggers struck in Florida. The carpet-baggers had been very industrious in a villainous line. Its debt had been increased over $15,000,000. In four years the debt of Georgia was increased $14,000,000. The indebtedness and liabilities of Louisiana had been increased $39,000,000 in three years. South Carolina, $25,000,000, and [illegible] the increase since 1868 of the debts and liabilities of the eleven Southern States that engaged in the war was $214,543,862.91.

It was true these States had been in rebellion, but should they be punished by being forced to submit to a wholesale system of plunder and robbery? (Applause.) If the Legislatures of States chosen by the people turned out bad and ran the State in debt, the General Government would be in no way responsible; but the General Government, by Congressional legislation, or in any other way, forced upon them rulers who incurred enormous debts, there the General Government was responsible. [Applause.] To enslave a whole people and rob them after they were enslaved, was no proper punishment for Rebellion. If the North insisted in sustaining this system of robbery it would be registered in Heaven against it, and some day the North would have the debt to pay. The result of this condition of the South was to demoralize the entire country, and 25 per cent of the taxes due the Government were either not collected, or, after collection, stolen. The entire cost of the Government before the war was not as great annually as the present annual loss by frauds. He would not accuse Grant of being dishonest, but there was a strange coincidence in the fact that the man who gave him the largest present got the biggest office. It was the same way with the Chicago Aldermen, who received presents and were subsequently convicted of bribery and corruption. So long as the President set such a pernicious example how could the people remain uncorrupted? The [illegible] steal was then exposed.

Should not the people, for the sake of the whole country, and especially on account of the plundered South, demand a change of Administration? They had two candidates,—President Grant and Horace Greeley. [Applause.] If they wanted to carry on the war for four years more, eight years after it was ended, Grant would be an excellent man. But the war was over. They wanted peace, or, as Sumner said, reconciliation. [Applause.] They wanted for President a man who would carry out that policy. Who was that man? Was it Grant or Greeley? Which of them was most in favor of the laboring classes? Which of them had done most for the [illegible] who come here? For forty years Horace Greeley had been more nearly right on all questions than any other public man in the country. [Applause.] He was an eminently honest man. His sympathies were with the masses of the people. No party, after becoming corrupt, was ever purified by a combination of power. That was why the Republican party could not be purified within itself. The only way was to choke it off from the public teat, and let it go dry awhile. [Applause.] Its history for the past four years, reeked with corruption. [Applause.]

He honored the Democratic party, that sacrificed its prejudices by accepting Greeley, more than he did Republicans who defended corruption and asked those who opposed it why they were going to break up the glorious old party. [Applause.] If they conscientiously believed the re-election of Grant would promote the prosperity of the whole country, they should vote for him; but if they thought a change was necessary, that an era of purity in the administration of public affairs should be inaugurated, it was their duty to vote for Greeley. [Applause.]

The meeting gave three cheers for Greeley and Brown, and adjourned.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SULLIVAN, Ill., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John R. Eden was nominated, yesterday, to represent the Fifteenth District in the next Congress. Mr. Eden is one of the ablest men in Central Illinois, and fully acceptable to all conservative men, and will carry the District by at least 5,000 majority.
A. N. SMYSER,
Secretary of Convention.

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB AT LA SALLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 20.—The city and township of LaSalle contains only about 250 Republican voters; nevertheless, 50 Liberal Republicans have within the last two days signed a call for the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club in this city this evening, and the election of delegates to the County Convention to be held at Ottawa on July 23.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—A call for a meeting to organize a Greeley Club was issued to-day, with 500 signatures, nearly half of whom are Republicans, including many of our leading merchants and professional men.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON ELECTION BETS

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The report having been circulated that President Grant had authorized a bet on his own election, the *Daily Wisconsin* addressed a note to Long Branch, and received the following reply from General Porter, the President's Private Secretary:

The President directs me to say, in regard to the charge, that he never in his life made a bet upon the result of an election, nor has he authorized or advised any one to do so. He had no knowledge that any one had made a bet with Mr. Wilkes until he read an announcement in the newspapers.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL VOTERS OF DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, July 20.—The largest political meeting in Dubuque for many years, was held this evening at the Athenæum, the largest hall in the city, every nook and corner of which was crowded to its utmost capacity. As many were turned away as obtained admittance. Dubuque, for so many years the Democratic stronghold of Iowa, is enthusiastic over Greeley and Brown. Nearly one-half the Republicans of the city are strong for the ticket, and the Democracy are a unit.

The meeting was called to order by Col. J. F. Bates, on whose motion Dr. E. A. Guilbert, Liberal, was chosen to preside. Dr. Guilbert has been for years one of the most active Republicans in Northern Iowa, and was at the head of the Union League in 1864, and has been Grand Master of the Masons of the State. On taking the chair he made a short, but telling speech, indorsing the nomination of Greeley. There were Vice-Presidents selected from the most prominent citizens, one half Democrats and one-half Liberals. The list of Secretaries was divided the same way. The first speaker was P. Adams, a prominent Republican for many years, followed by H. B. Fouke, J. M. Griffith, B. B. Richards, and others. The meeting was enthusiastic, and cheers were repeatedly given for Greeley and Brown.

MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Horace Greeley had an hour's interview with Gratz Brown yesterday at the Lincoln Club.

Augustus Schell, the new Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, subsequently had a conversation with Mr. Greeley as to the manner of conducting the campaign.

Among others, it is reported that A. T. Stewart has given $30,000 to aid in the election of Greeley.

The Long Island Republican Central Committee was found at its late meeting to be composed of three Greeley men, three Grant men and one independent. The discovery has caused a little excitement, as it is said the Greeley men will be able to control matters and elect new members, leaving the opposition to litigate for books, funds, etc.

An attempt to organize a Greeley Central Committee from the various Greeley clubs, last evening, resulted in a meeting which was characterized by great confusion and disorder. The malcontents were urged on by a party of anti-Greeleyites who were present.

GREELEY RALLY AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—A meeting was held here to-day to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The attendance was large, and an enthusiastic spirit prevailed. Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown, delegate to Baltimore, presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Bailie Peyton, E. J. Golladay, Member of Congress, and others. The meeting continued to-night. Hon. J. M. Fleming, Elector for the State at Large, Henry S. Foote, and J. B. Jeup, a leading German citizen, are addressing the large crowd assembled.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES IN IOWA—HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

DES MOINES, July 20.—The Republicans of Clark County, to-day, at Osceola, in one of the largest Conventions ever held in the County, unanimously instructed their delegates for Hon. F. W. Palmer for Congressman in the Seventh Congressional District, and for Captain Wm. Christy, of Osceola, for State Treasurer.

The Liberal Republican Committee of this city has received a letter from Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, to-day, in which he promises to be present, and address the Liberal Republican State Convention, which assembles in this city August 1.

APPOINTMENT DECLINED—DELEGATES ELECTED.

CAIRO, Ill., July 20.—Hon. W. A. Green, of Cairo, member of the Democratic Central Committee, declined an appointment as Greeley elector, from the Eighteenth District, giving as a reason that he desires a Liberal Republican be selected in his stead. The Republican Convention met here to-day and appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention at Anna.

A SENSIBLE JOURNALIST.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Joseph Pulitzer, of the *Westliche Post*, believing his position as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city incompatible with his connection to political events now transpiring, has resigned his place on the board.

GRANT KU-KLUX HELD TO BAIL.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—In the cases of Shadrach Jones and Mack Jones, accused of assaults on Craven and Marshal Gross on the occasion of the Greeley ratification meeting, both the accused were held in bail for trial.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED.

TOLEDO, O., July 20.—The Lucas County Republican Convention to choose delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, to be held on July 25, met in this city to-day. The delegates chosen were instructed to support the nomination of George E. Haynes, of Toledo, for Congress.

GREELEY AND BROWN IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., July 20.—A large Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in Centre Park to night. Addresses were made by General Kilpatrick, Hon. Wm. H. McCrellis, and M. Emery.

REPORTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—President Grant received a large number of prominent citizens from the West to-day, and also a number of Southerners, who bring reports of the campaign.

GONE OVER TO GRANT.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung*, Liberal Republican, came out to-day for Grant and Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Galusha A. Grow, as well as Mr. Curtin and his secretary, Coffey, are coming home to stump for the Greeley ticket.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee, in session last night, decided to call a State Convention and nominate a State ticket, the Convention to be held at Jefferson City on Wednesday, August 21.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 20.—The Grant and Wilson meeting here last evening was a splendid success. Union Hall, the largest in the city, was packed to overflowing. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made, songs sung, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Grant and Wilson Club already numbers over 600 members.

Congressional Investigation on the Mexican Frontier.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 20.—The Committee appointed under the Congressional act to investigate alleged depredations on the frontier arrived here to-day, and to-morrow the papers will publish their announcement of readiness. They will proceed to business immediately after the expiration of the ten days' notice. The presence of the Commission inspires our people with confidence that they will obtain their rights.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The new Minister of France to the United States, Marquis de Noailles, said in conversation, since arriving here, that the French Republic is on a firmer basis than ever. "I am strongly in favor of a moderate Republic," he continued, "and believe it most adapted to the wishes of the masses in France. M. Thiers' Government is doing wonders in repairing our disasters and paying off our war debt. His death would be a great misfortune to France, under present circumstances, for the Government is as yet so unsettled that he is indispensable. But he has never been in better health than now. He will probably live many years yet. The term of the present National Assembly will expire in about eighteen months. Then we shall have another election, and, to judge by the feeling of the country, a large majority of Republicans will be returned to the next Assembly. The Left Centre, or moderate Republicans of the present Assembly represent public sentiment, and they will constitute a majority. We shall then probably have two Chambers,—a higher and a lower one, as you have in this country. If Heaven spares Thiers' life for at least two years longer, the Republic will be consolidated, and then its existence will not depend on the life of a single man. I am not a Republican in the sense the word is generally understood. I do not belong to the Republican party yet, and this may seem a paradox to you. I am in favor of a republic. In fact, I have never meddled with politics. This is the beginning of my public career. I kept aloof from the Imperial Government, devoting my time entirely to literary pursuits. I would never accept an office under the Empire. There is no chance whatever for Napoleon's [illegible] of the Empire; besides, the Emperor is old and infirm. He has signally shown his incapacity. I sincerely hope and believe the Empire will never be restored. Should such an event, however, happen, I would throw up my diplomatic appointment and settle down in America. I should remain here, but I should live and die a Frenchman. There is no difficulty or unpleasantness existing between France and the United States. Are we not both Republics? I really cannot conceive how any difficulty could arise between the two countries. The arms affair was not a matter of diplomacy; it was simply a subject for investigation by the legislative assemblies of both countries. The parties concerned were, with the exception of the Consul in New York, all private individuals. Marquis de Chambrun, for instance, was not connected with the French Legation in any official capacity."

Marquis de Noailles is tall and spare in form, and wears a full beard of reddish hue. His hair is of like color. His dress is as simple and unpretentious as his manner. His great grand-uncle, Marquis DeNoailles, was a brother-in-law of Lafayette, and took part with him in the American War of Independence. The new French Minister is also descended from the celebrated Mme. DeMaintenon. He is a *littérateur*, having written a historical work in three volumes, entitled "Henry III.," besides many pamphlets and literary contributions to magazines and newspapers. The post of Washington will be his first experience in diplomacy.

THE HEGIRA TO EUROPE.

A large number of pleasure-seekers took flight for Europe on the steamers to-day. The rush of passengers is almost as great as during the first few weeks of the heated term. The Canada had 100 cabin passengers—among them Prof. Fowler and fifteen students of Geneva College. The City of Montreal had 150 in the cabin, including the seceders from the Irish band. Madame Peschka-Leutner also departed to-day, being offended, it is said, because she could not command Nilsson's terms of $1,000 gold per night, and part of the net receipts in addition.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week there has been a continuous large supply of money, and low rates of interest. Call loans have ranged from 2 to 4 per cent, with most of the business at 3 per cent, and prime business paper has been discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Gold loans are making at 1 16 to 1 per cent for the use of gold for thirty days; 1½ to 1½ per cent for four months, and 1½ to 2 per cent for the balance of the year. High rates for interest for the use of gold are in anticipation of a scarcity in future, when the Government will absorb a large amount of gold for customs, and bankers will ship gold to Europe to bridge over the next cotton crop. The new tariff bill goes into effect on Aug. 1, when the customs duties will undoubtedly be large and the bonded warehouses are overloaded with goods awaiting the benefit of the 10 per cent. reduction in the tariff. Foreign exchanges have been generally weak under an increased supply of bankers' bills. Operations in gold during the week have been attended with more activity and wider fluctuations. The opening price was 114 1-8, and from this point there was a gradual advance to 114 3-4, followed by a reaction. Late in the week there was a recovery to 114 3-8 to 114 1-2. Government bonds have fluctuated considerably, but, in the main, have been strong. Railway mortgages and other investment securities have been in steady demand. On the Stock Exchange speculation started off even duller than last week, but afterward became a little more active in a few favorites. The general tendency has been upward. Panama advanced 5 1-2 per cent on small dealings, and Pacific Mail advanced 4 3-8 per cent, with more activity, and a reaction at close. St. Paul common, advanced 2 3-8 per cent on limited business. Wabash, after a long period of lethargy, advanced 1 5-8 per cent, with a temporary spurt of activity. Northwestern common advanced 1 1-8 per cent; C., C. & I. C. 1 1-4 per cent, and Rock Island 3-4 per cent. The rest of the list advanced 3-8 per cent, with extreme dullness. Erie has been a marked exception to the general market throughout the week, and has steadily declined from 53 1-2 to 50 7-8, with a partial recovery at the close. The decline in Hannibal & St. Joseph shares has also been an exception, they having declined about one per cent. The total imports for the week were $7,227,202 gold values, while the produce exports were $4,943,437 currency and mixed values, and the specie and bullion exports $4,641,036, including $1,987,952 in Mexican silver in transit. The imports at this port since January 1 reach the large total of $224,601,289 gold, while the exports of produce were only $120,007,761 currency and mixed values, and the clearances of specie and bullion $48,748,998. As compared with last year, the merchandise imports show an increase and the produce exports a decrease.

THE MARKETS YESTERDAY.

Money was very easy this forenoon, at 2a3 per cent. Gold closed quiet and steady at 114 3-8a114 1-2. Government bonds closed quiet and firm. The stock market, at the final close to-day, was dull and steady. Pacific Mail declined from 78 3-4 to 77 1-4, and closed at 77 3-4. Erie declined from 52 3-8, the highest point of the day, to 51 7-8. Panama advanced to 119. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 3-4a101 1-4; Union Pacific firsts, 89 7-8a90; land grants, 81 7-8a82; incomes, 87 1-2a87 5-8. The inquiry for flour was limited, but with moderate arrivals, prices of fresh ground are unchanged. Family grades were dull and heavy. At the close the market is dull and weak, especially for medium grades. Wheat opened dull and nominal for spring, but steady for winter. Shippers are disposed to hold off for lower prices. The market closes low for spring and demand light. Pork dull and lower.

[To the Associated Press.]

REFORMS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Among the reforms inaugurated in Erie affairs by President Watson is the removal of its offices from the Grand Opera House. The Erie Company has enjoined Jay Gould and J. D. White from disposing of the stock of the Jefferson Railroad Company.

The suit is to break up the contract made by Jay Gould, by which, it is alleged, Gould came into possession of 40,000 shares of Jefferson Railway stock, which is now held in trust for him by Justin D. White. The complaint further charges Gould with withdrawing from the Erie Railroad $184,000 of Jefferson Railroad bonds, and the substitution of an equal amount of doubtful bonds.

SWISS FESTIVAL.

The United Swiss Societies commence their national festival to-morrow at Jones' Wood. A concert, in which 200 Swiss singers will engage, will be given in the afternoon. On Monday there will be a procession, prize shooting, athletic sports, etc.

RAID ON LIQUOR SELLERS.

The Brooklyn police have been ordered to arrest all liquor-dealers having their saloons open to-morrow (Sunday) for the sale of liquors. The District Attorney is determined to prosecute all parties so arrested.

FOREIGN.

THE ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 20.—It is impossible to give any idea of the probable duration of the present session of the Geneva Arbitrators.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *World's* London letter says that appended to the argument of the British Agent before the Geneva tribunal, under the fifth article of the Treaty, is the report of the Committee of the Board of Trade relative to the claims of the United States. After examining these claims, which were for the sum of $25,000,000, the Committee say that $8,000,000 will be sufficient to cover them.

GENEVA, July 20.—Gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration still preserve the most profound secrecy on the subject of its proceedings. The counsel of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States refuse to answer any communications on questions pending, in order to prevent the interference of newspapers and the possibility of their exercising an influence on the minds of the Arbitrators. Hereafter the Board will hold five sessions per week, sitting every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 20.—Expressions of congratulation and loyalty are being received by the King from all parts of the country. Their Majesties drove out yesterday in an open carriage, and were greeted with enthusiasm. Thousands followed their carriage. It is said that the examination of the two captured assassins will develop an extensively organized conspiracy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20.—The Assembly has adopted 48 paragraphs of the new Tariff laws. A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly, providing for an adjournment from August 5 to November 15.

A mail train of the Mulhouse & Paris Railway ran off the track near Belfort to-day. Despatches announcing the occurrence, state that the engineer and firemen were killed, but make no mention of the passengers, of whom there were a number on the train.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 20.—The Prince of Wales went on board the American fleet, off Southampton, yesterday, but his visit was entirely private. He declined an invitation to visit Southampton, or receive deputations from the town.

The grave-diggers are on a strike at Woolwich Cemetery.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The steamship Siberia has arrived.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the cholera epidemic is gradually making its way from the eastern provinces of Russia, and gaining a foothold in the central and western portions of the empire. Moscow is now suffering from the disease in a malignant form. The proportion of deaths to recoveries is 8 to 1. Thousands of the better class are fleeing into Western Europe. At St. Petersburg a few spasmodic cases have appeared. The authorities are cutting off communication between the capital and the infected districts.

KENTUCKY.

Completion of the Louisville Exposition Building—Murder—Awaits a Requisition.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—The completion of the Industrial Exposition building was celebrated to-day by an immense mass meeting of citizens. Twenty thousand people were in attendance, with music and speaking. The doors were thrown open at 5 o'clock, and speaking commenced a few minutes after. Mr. Bijur spoke in behalf of the contractors delivering the keys to the Directors. Hon. B. J. Webb responded in behalf of the Company. Among the speakers were General Wm. Preston, General John W. Finnell, Ex-Governor Bramlette and other distinguished citizens. Three of the oldest citizens of the city were present, being driven into the centre of the lower hall in a carriage. The crowd is regarded as a thorough test of the building which is of the most substantial character, capable of sustaining all the weight which can be put on it. Many business houses closed, in accordance with the request of the Board of Trade, to permit their employes to attend. The building is the largest of the kind in the United States, being 330 feet on Fourth street by 230 feet on Chestnut, covering an area of 76,000 square feet, with extensive galleries, and a basement 90 by 100 feet. The entire floor space is over 125,000 square feet. The interior will be lighted and ventilated, and be the coolest place in the city. It is closed now for decorations till the opening of the Exposition, September 3. The success of the exhibition is assured beyond question. Applications for space are coming in daily. The occasion to-day is one of more general interest than has occurred in Louisville since the Commercial Convention there, and the proceedings closed with a banquet to the press at night. The building will be lighted at night with over 3,000 gas jets.

Last week, in Christian County, James Reed poisoned Fred Harper, by giving him whisky containing strychnine. Harper died in two hours. Reed escaped.

A. J. Legge, of Georgia, was brought here and lodged in jail, to await a requisition from Tennessee, where he is charged with the murder of a man named Sizemore, in Hawkins County. He is also charged with the murder of a man in Georgia.

CALIFORNIA.

Death of Mullen Dore—Edith O'Gorman in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Mullen Dore, reporter of the *Call*, who was shot by McCauslin ten days since, died to-day.

The case of Edith O'Gorman, "the escaped nun," and her husband, Professor Auffrey, and Thomas [illegible] Smith alias Allis, private detectives, which has been creating much feeling here, terminated in the Police Court to-day. Edith and Auffrey caused the arrest of Ansbro for libel, in publishing the statement that she was seen drunk on the street and buying whiskey at 2 o'clock in the morning, etc. Ansbro returned and caused the arrest of Auffrey on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, Smith then swore to the assault, and, to destroy the testimony of Edith and Auffrey, testified that he "knew both in Australia. She is one of the women of the town, and he is a noted forger." After a full hearing, Judge Sanderback discharged Auffrey, committed Ansbro for trial, and ordered Smith *alias* Allis, to custody for perjury.

IOWA.

Progress of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 20.—Last winter this city voted $25,000 to secure the machine shops of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company. Mr. Drake, the President, and several other officers of the Company visited our city yesterday for the purpose of locating these shops, and made arrangements for their construction. They are to be complete in every department, costing from $65,000 to $70,000. It is the intention of the company to have them completed this fall. This road is now in operation from St. Paul to Sheldon, Ia. About 30 miles more of iron remains to be laid between this point and Le Mar's, Iowa, where they will unite with the Illinois Central, using their track to this city—a distance of 25 miles. The grading and tieing is all completed, and all the iron will be laid by August 10.

MISSOURI.

New Merchants' Exchange—Dead Body Found—Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The members of the Merchants' Exchange voted to-day almost unanimously to subscribe $50,000 to the stock of the association having in charge the project of building a new exchange building, to cover the block bounded by Third and Fourth, and Chestnut and Pine streets.

The dead body of an unknown man was found suspended from a tree near East St. Louis to-day.

An unknown boy, about 12 years of age, committed suicide last night by jumping into the river.

The San Juan Boundary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It seems to be regarded by the high government officials, with what reason does not appear, as settled that the United States will receive the favorable decision of the Emperor of Germany, in the matter of the San Juan boundary question. It is generally admitted abroad that the United States have presented by far the stronger case, not only in maps and documents, but in history and precedents. It is expected the decision will be rendered in September.

Costly Litigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 20.—The fourth trial of the case of Sanford vs. Gormley including one in the Supreme Court, was concluded to-day by the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of Sanford for $25. The action originated in Morris, Grundy County, the plaintiff claiming that defendant had obstructed the drainage of the former's land. The damages involved in the original suit did not amount to over $50, but the extended litigation has entailed costs amounting to fully $5,000.

Damage by Floods in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20.—The damage by the late floods will reach $5,000,000. The waters in Central Alabama were higher than ever known. Houses along streams were swept away by scores. The cotton crop of Alabama will be cut 40,000 bales short.

The Plainfield Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Herald's* despatch says that the accident on the New York Central, yesterday, presented a scene which beggared description. The occupants of the smoking car, to which the loss of life was confined, were fastened in and pleading for help in a way that was sickening. One man had his head wedged in a window and could not get it out. Holes had to be chopped with axes in the cars to relieve the sufferers. The engineers of both trains jumped off before the collision. E. Burnham Smith, who was killed, was a wholesale bookseller of Detroit, and well known throughout the country. The unidentified man proves to have been Delos Devoe, of Waterloo, N.Y.

LADY LOVELACE.

A Chapter in the History of the Byron Family.

From the Boston Globe.

Among the victims of their own temerity during the recent eruptions of Mount Vesuvius was a descendant of Lord Byron by a so-called Morganatic Venitian marriage. The fact is worthy of notice only because it is in accord with the singular fatality that has beset the Byron race for more than a century, and as it revives memories of the distinguished daughter of the great poet. Few persons, probably, have ever read the commencing and concluding stanzas of the third canto of "Childe Harold" without a deep interest in the Ada he touchingly apostrophizes. The story of her life, intimately enough known in those repertoires of unwritten biographies of the English aristocracy—the Pall Mall clubs—though as full of weird romance as of sad reality, has not often been told abroad. The lady has been for many years dead. Another wife has long since taken her place. Friends, neighbors, acquaintances, social equals, and even strangers, have been familiar with the history of Augusta Ada Byron for more than two decades. We reveal no secret and break no promise by briefly narrating it here. It will be remembered that the first and only born of that unhappy marriage of Lord Byron to Miss Millbank was just five weeks old when the mother and wife, for reasons never satisfactorily explained, returned to her father's house. Here the infant grew into girlhood under the care of her mother, and here, after Lady Byron's accession to her property, were the foundations of Augusta Ada's education laid. Inheriting uncommon genius, though, as we shall presently explain, wholly diverse from her father's she was brought up with the most tender care and educated by the most thorough training. Her personal beauty developed with her mind. She is described by a person who frequently saw her, when at the age of 20 years she was living with her mother at Clifton Springs, as of the most queenly presence and graceful carriage, her complexion fresh, her features of perfect contour, her eyes large and brilliant, her head set upon her shoulders like her father's, her hair chestnut, abundant, and wavy, and her person slightly *embonpoint*, but perfect in proportions. To these charms were added a voice of great sweetness, and a vivacity in conversation that held in thrall all who approached her. Her tastes, however, were for pure mathematics. Whether, owing to her education, for she read no poetry and never saw a work of Lord Byron till past her puberty, or to inheritance from her mother, her understanding of the exact sciences was excelled by no woman of her time except Mrs. Summerville, and, indeed, by few of the other sex. In proof of her extraordinary attainments in this respect, it is mentioned by the late Charles Babbage, in his "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher," that she informed him she had translated for her amusement "Menabrea's Memoir of the Analytical Engine," from the "Bibliothique Universelle." He proposed that she should add notes of her own. This she did, extending them to three times the length of the original memoir. Babbage says that to all persons capable of understanding the reasoning, it furnishes "a demonstration that the operations of analysis are capable of being executed by machinery." This translation, with the notes, may be found in volume 31 of the "Translations of the Royal Society." Ada Byron was married to the Earl of Lovelace in March, 1835. The marriage was not an unhappy one. Her husband, respectable in talents and domestic in habits, Lord Lieutenant of his county and high in social position, suitable in age, and possessed of large estates, regarded his wife with mingled feelings of affection and admiration. Unwilling that she should be known publicly as an authoress, he nevertheless more than once gave permission that certain of her articles on various branches of science, about which thinking men made inquiry, might be acknowledged as hers. Children were born to them. Their tastes were no more dissimilar than was consistent with common if not promotive of unusual harmony, and their home was often spoken of, by those old enough to remember the two, as furnishing a happy contrast to that which her mother had abandoned twenty years before. But Lady Lovelace craved excitement. Neither town life nor country was sufficient to satisfy her inherited desire for constant stimulus. Neither her studies nor her pen, the care of her children nor the pleasures of society, her rank among the aristocracy nor the admiration her beauty and gifts received wherever she appeared, was sufficient. She speculated in the funds, bet at horse races, bought and sold in the stock market, and finally, during the railway mania that, under the lead of Hudson, was second only in its universality among the rich and great to the South Sea bubble of the early days of the last century, partook largely in the ventures. All this could well enough be without the knowledge, as it was, of her husband. Besides the ample "pin-money" allowed her in the marriage settlement large returns came to her from trust funds held for her in her own right. But she was too deep. Her risks were unfortunate; and though she might have recovered all this, most inopportunely her attorney became a bankrupt, and her operations were exposed, in his assets before the Courts, to the world. Terribly mortified, she appealed to her husband, who, to save the scandal of any legal process, cancelled her liabilities by very considerable pecuniary sacrifices. The shock, however, was too great for her excitable nature, and it has always been believed by those who best knew what followed that the shame she felt at the exposure was the remote, if not the proximate, cause of her death. It is not best, perhaps, to trace too accurately a family history. But "blood is thicker than water," and a lesson in stirpiculture may be learned from a word more about a race that has for more than a century, in some one of its representatives, been before the world. Of the living we have nothing to say, but Lord Ockham, the eldest son of Lady Lovelace, inherited the vices of the Byrons without their genius. In his erratic life as a boy whom no discipline could tame, a midshipman in the royal navy disgraced for petty thievings, a common sailor sober only when out at sea before the mast, a pimp for the paltriest gains in the purlieus of Calcutta, and a "navvy" in Scott Russell's shipyard near the London docks, he exhibited all the meannesses of the Byrons of the last century, without a redeeming trait of their nobleness. He died September 1, 1862, at the age of 26. Thomas Carlyle says that every man's life contains materials for an epic poem. That the lives of the Byrons could do this every one of them since the middle of the seventeenth century, no reader of English biography will doubt. Gifted above its peers, proud, rash, endowed with extraordinary strength and beauty, at war with conventionalities, and sometimes depressed, sometimes exalted by fortune, the Byron race has furnished to sociologists from time out of mind, physical phenomena that are as positive in principles as they are invaluable as facts. From beginning to end the race is the same. And as the negro, the Chinaman, the six-fingered, the scrofulous, the hair-lipped, the left-handed, the bow-legged, the dwarfed, and the gigantic perpetuate their kind, despite the intervals that may elapse, so in the Byron family have the ruling traits of the distant ancestor reappeared in the most remote descendant.

"HOLD ON, MR. SMITH!"

A Reply from the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman to Speaker Smith's Nose in The Chicago Tribune.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, July 18.

We would almost as soon get up a row with Grant's relations as to get into trouble with one of the Smith family; and yet, when an issue is raised as squarely as is done by the Speaker in the Illinois House of Representatives in the following personal card, it looks like we couldn't avoid it without going around it, and that we do not propose to do. It will be remembered that, some weeks ago, we published an anecdote in which Mr. Smith's name appeared, under the heading, "Hold on, Mr. Smith!" Contrary to our expectation, it had a wide circulation, and was generally copied in the Western papers. Reaching the eyes of the distinguished Speaker, he rushed into print in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as follows:

LEXINGTON, Ill., July 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last an article credited to the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, headed "How the Speaker of the Illinois House Committed Himself to Gratz Brown's Brother-in-Law."

Every word is a falsehood from beginning to end, except the fact that I was introduced to Colonel Goodloe by Colonel W. T. Scott, whom I had met at Springfield, Ill. I never knew Colonel Scott as a Republican, and before he introduced me to Colonel Goodloe, or at any one time, he told me that he was for Greeley and Brown, and that Brown was his brother-in-law.

By publishing this denial, you will oblige an old friend.
W. H. SMITH.

Now, everybody who read the anecdote hereabouts at once recognized it as intended more as a joke upon Colonel Goodloe than Mr. Smith, who has chosen to magnify his own consequence so far as to take it all to himself. If it had been solely a fabrication, it would have been in questionable taste for him to have taken the means he has to correct it. But what will be thought of his action when we assert that, instead of a fabrication, the circumstance detailed in the article are true in substance and in detail. They were narrated to us the day after they took place, by Colonel Scott himself, in the presence of Colonel Goodloe, who did not deny or question the correctness of the narrative. Farther than this, Colonel Scott told the anecdote to Mr. William Warfield, of Lexington, in the presence of Smith himself, without any denial from the latter. Within the past few days, we have seen Colonel Scott, whose character for veracity none will question, and he has fully confirmed the correctness of the facts as given by us. The term falsehood, therefore, which Mr. Smith applies to this paper, is handed back to him as having been earned by his own recklessness of truth. We do not propose to bandy words with him, nor to involve anyone else in a controversy of his own seeking; but this will notify him in plain terms that, even in a matter pertaining to so trite a subject, he cannot falsely arraign this paper or its editor without receiving his just deserts.

The Barnard Impeachment.

SARATOGA, N.Y., July 20.—The Impeachment Court to-day negatived, by a vote of 23 to 9 the plea of the defendant's counsel that the Court had no jurisdiction of the offences of Judge Barnard under the former term. The motion to strike out the article charging him with a conspiracy with Fisk in the matter of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad was also negatived. The objection of the defence to the articles charging Barnard with receiving $1,500 as a present from Fisk was also overruled. Objections were raised to other articles, and, after hearing argument, the Court adjourned to Monday.

The Wahrer Tragedy.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 20.—The preliminary examination of Dr. Wahrer and his sons, at West Point, charged with the murder of Mrs. Wahrer, has resulted in their being committed to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree, and they are now in jail at Fort Madison. The Doctor's housekeeper was also sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail, being held as a witness. There was great excitement at West Point last evening when the prisoners were taken away. A large crowd collected, and fears were entertained of lynching, but no attempt of that kind was made.

Disruption of the Irish National Band.

BOSTON, July 20.—Clement, leader, and fifteen members of the Irish band, left here yesterday, on their return to Ireland. The members who remain here claim the title of the band. It is reported they refused to follow their original band leader, but have taken a new one, and will make a tour of the United States before returning. Unpleasant relations have existed between the members of the band since its organization.

Another Lowrey Gone.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—It is reported that Wm. Lowrey, one of the Robeson County outlaws, and brother of the notorious Henry Berry Lowrey, was killed near Moss Neck, this morning, by Robt. Wishart, younger brother of Colonel F. M. Wishart, who was killed by outlaws some months since. His body reached Lumberton just before the train passed.

Fires.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 20.—Evans & Co.'s planing mill adjoining the lumber piles of Clark, Holland & Co. and Hamilton & Co., was burned this morning. The loss is about $100,000.

A fire at Grober & Co.'s refinery destroyed about two hundred barrels of oil.

Eighty men are thrown out of employment by the burning of Evans & Co.'s planing mill, and eight hundred by the temporary suspension of King's iron works.

Embezzlement and Forgery.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—It has transpired that a young man named Frank Damon, of Plymouth, Mass., who was lately in the employ of Samuel Cupples & Co., of this city, committed various acts of embezzlement and other irregularities upon that firm, amounting to $4,000, and that a detective has gone to Plymouth with the necessary requisition to bring Damon here to be tried.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, yesterday, $2,000 was raised for excursions for poor children.

"The Fat Contributor's Saturday Night" appeared in Cincinnati last evening.

A letter from Cleveland says that on Saturday morning, while the propeller Fountain City was off that place, Thomas Holbrook, of the firm of Holbrook & Co., lumber dealers of Batavia, Ill., was taken by an epileptic fit while on the hurricane deck, and, falling overboard, was drowned.

Lucy A. and Lois S. Wilcox, sisters, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Edmunds, of Millbury, were drowned in Singletree pond, at Millbury, on Friday, while bathing.

—The other Sabbath, as a Lewiston, Me., clergyman had reached the climax of his sermon, a yellow dog thrust his nose into the church, and with a good deal of bark strode up to the pulpit. The minister stayed his climax for a moment, gently seized the cur by the loose hide of the neck and bore the animal out of church, returning with imperturbable self command and finishing his sermon. Both subjects were handled well.

—There are two papers published by Americans in the English language in Germany, and one in Switzerland. A new American paper has likewise appeared recently at Dresden and another in Rome.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The System Sustained

By the invigorating, tranquilizing, and regulating operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does not wilt and break down under protracted toil. It has, in fact, been demonstrated in repeated instances that a man who takes this wholesome and agreeable vegetable remedy daily, in conformity with the directions, can perform a given amount of labor—whether it be handwork or headwork—in less time and with less fatigue than would be possible without its strength-renewing aid. Persons engaged in sedentary pursuits, or whose occupations involve privation, hardship, and exposure will find Hostetter's Bitters a regulating and invigorating elixir, exactly suited to their exigencies, and a sure safeguard against the ailments arising from these causes.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‖7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*6:00 p m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:40 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:19 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†2:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*19:00 p m	*16:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:10 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†*10:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	§7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at [illegible].

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*9:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*[illegible] a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*[illegible] p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	*9:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	*[illegible] a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:00 a m	*7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*[illegible] a m	*[illegible] a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
Commencing Monday, July 22,
THIRD AND MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
Of the original and only
TONY PASTOR!
TONY PASTOR!
And his Entire Troupe from New York, WITH TWO NEW STARS. First appearance of
WILLIAM ARLINGTON!
WILLIAM ARLINGTON!
The Chicago Favorite, and
HERR WILLIO!
HERR WILLIO!
The greatest of living contortionists in the world, imitator of birds, &c., &c., who has been brought to this country from Europe, at an enormous expense for Mr. Fox's Humpty Dumpty Olympic Theatre, Broadway, New York.
NEW ACTS—NEW BURLESQUES—NEW SONGS. First time of the Grand Burlesque FRENCH BAND. Every night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
First time of Harrigan and Hart's new and original act, entitled DON'T "PUT" ME.
First time in this city of 1, 2, 3, by Kearns, Carter, and Manning.
More new songs, acts, and burlesques, by Ella Wesner, Jennie Engel, Kitty O'Neil, Tony Pastor, and his entire company.
Remember, this is most positively the third and last week.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Grand opening of the Minstrel Season, MONDAY EVENING, July 22, and every night this week, the world-renowned
Hooley's Minstrels.
John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, Cool White, Harley and Manor, James W. Clark, George W. Charles, D. S. Vernon, William P. Grier, J. R. Cook, J. B. Naylor, J. Hunneman, Frank Bowles, W. Panler, [illegible], [illegible] Norris, H. Hansen, F. Paul, F. G. Westers, R. Lynch, J. Stanton, T. Myers, N. Otis, F. Barton, W. Billings, etc., will appear in a
New and Novel Programme.
Introducing their great Burlesque, written expressly for, and performed only by, Hooley's Minstrels, entitled
DI-VORCED!
Universally pronounced the best Burlesque ever placed upon the Minstrel stage. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Management take especial pleasure in announcing an engagement, at great expense, with the popular and justly celebrated American Tragedian Mr.
EDWIN ADAMS.
Who will personate his great character, as played for months at Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN,
As dramatized from Tennyson's exquisite poem by Mlle Julie de Marguerites.
EDWIN ADAMS. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

AT AUCTION,
BOOTS AND SHOES—Tuesday, July 23.
BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES—Wednesday, July 24.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.—Thursday, July 25.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.—Saturday, July 27.
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
Desirable Property,
ADJOINING HAWTHORNE,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday Afternoon, July 24,
AT THE SALESROOM OF
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Sale commencing at 2 o'clock. They will sell without reserve.
One Hundred and Ninety-Two Handsome Lots,
Nicely located in Blocks 1 and 2, of Baldwin's Subdivision, being
OSBORNE'S ADDITION TO HAWTHORNE,
In Section 32, Town 39, Range 13, on most favorable terms. Twenty-five dollars down at the time of the purchase, twenty-five dollars on the delivery of the deed, balance, one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.
This property adjoins HAWTHORNE, a very pretty place equi distant from Chicago and Riverside, on which upwards of $70,000 has been expended in grading, trees, and beautifying it.
OGDEN DRIVE, the new and handsome Boulevard from Chicago to Riverside passes close to these lots. Trains on the C. B. & Q. Railroad are run hourly, making stops at Hawthorne.
The SOUTH WEST. The improvements in this quarter that have been and are now made, the rapid growth, the splendid drive, the great facilities by the numerous and hourly trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, makes this property very desirable, not only for homes but for investment and speculation. The title is perfect and the property is free of any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished each purchaser.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION AT
WOODLAWN.
Most beautiful suburban tract about Chicago. Closing out sale of original owners of 30 elegant quarter-acre lots and two or three fine new dwellings immediately at depot and also fronting the great South Park. Sale takes place on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, at auction rooms of T. E. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Terms, one-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Title by full warrantee deed, and a printed abstract will be furnished each buyer. Merchants, mechanics, professional men, now is the golden opportunity. Go and see the property by any of the Hyde Park (I. C. R. R.) trains. Boards are placed upon the property to be sold. Every lot to be sold is within two blocks (500 feet) of the depot, and as near the park.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION,
At 148 Michigan-av.
On Wednesday morning, July 24, at 9½ o'clock, Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Linens, Towellings, White Goods, Straw Goods, Notions, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
711 West Lake-st.
TUESDAY, July 23, at 10 a. m.
At residence No. 625 Fulton-st., the entire contents of the above house consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, Pictures, Beds and Bedding, and General Household Goods.

LUMBER.
HARD WOOD
LUMBER
Ash, Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Butternut, Cherry, Sycamore, White Wood, Bass Wood, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.
Bills cut to order on short notice.
HAWLEY, THORNE & CO.,
Dock and Yard corner Lumber and Mitchell-sts.,
Two blocks South of Twelfth-st. Bridge.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, July 18, 2 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, July 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, July 25, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, July 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK...Thursday, August 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, August 3, 2 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. First Cabin...$[illegible]. To London...[illegible]. To Paris...[illegible].
Payable in Currency. Steerage...$[illegible]. To London...[illegible]. To Paris...[illegible].
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. Java...July 24. China...July 31. Russia...August 7.
From New York. Parthia...July 27. Calabria...August 3. Abyssinia...August 10.
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected. Steerage Passage $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to [illegible], or to W. DAVID [illegible], 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD
HALF-ACRE LOTS.
A half acre, equal to 5 building lots, we sell from $800 to $1,200. One tenth down, balance in semi-annual [illegible]. This gives 5 to 8 years' time, or it can be paid and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser. Lots situated on the old Comora Station, now
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.
18 feet above Chicago level, soil best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city before 7 a. m. [illegible]. This is the most beautiful acre property near the city and nothing more desirable can be found in or near the city for residence or investment.
A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to the beauty and desirability.
SISSON & NEWMAN,
Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Glendale Female College.
(15 miles north of Cincinnati, O., on the Cin. Ham. & Dayton, & [illegible] Indianapolis [illegible].) The nineteenth Collegiate year of this well-known and established institution will begin Sept. 11. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, to the recommendation of those who know it best, as its guarantee to the public for the future. For catalogues and information, address
REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Prest., Glendale, O.

RACINE COLLEGE.
The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 3 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve it.

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 105 State-st., and 77 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES
IN CALIFORNIA:
The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of the vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDIES of the vintage and distillation of past years.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
G. C. PRATT, President.
ADOLF CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents.
San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS
Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the
North End of Wells-st. Bridge.
Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, South Water-st., will have prompt attention.
GEO. HACKETT, Agent.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $1.50 each; Six-gallon demijohns, $3.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $6.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent by Express [illegible]. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with six-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; [illegible]. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post master, or other responsible party. Address [illegible] WHITNEY BROS., [illegible] South Front, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minton Floor Tiles
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full lines of samples of Floor, Wall and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my offices, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty and have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE made for the principal Merchants in England, France, thus enabling vendors, purchasers, and consumers not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but to protect the contents of the vessels to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and assuring its genuineness.—MANUFACTORIES, 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other documents as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or any branch of the General Assembly (other than work that shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of the matter embraced in the presale for each of all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all press work embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by the proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment of liquidated damages by such bidder to the State of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the state may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of Public Printing.

Proposals for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

Sealed proposals for the boring of an Artesian Well on the Poor House Farm, in Town of Jefferson, Cook County, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Board of Cook County, until 12 o'clock m., Saturday, July 27, 1872. Specifications for the same can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Poor House and Paupers," and endorsed "Proposals for Artesian Well." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Chairman Committee on Poor House and Farm, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
79 South Clark.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South [illegible].

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
60 Wabash-av. and 21 West Madison-st., Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

REAL ESTATE.

ENGLEWOOD

...-ACRE LOTS.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

GIBSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

...le Female College.

...'S COLLEGE.

...RAY INSTITUTE

MADAME D'HERVILLY.

SPECTACLES.

...Y CANNOT BUY IT! ...Sight is Priceless!! ...Pebble Spectacles will Preserve it.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...G STAFFS

...End of Wells-st. Bridge. GEO. HACKET, Agent.

THE GETTYSBURG ...

...on Floor Tiles

PROPOSALS

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1872.

...for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Committee on Poor House and Farm, Commissioners of Cook County.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

FORSYTHE'S Standard Scales

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS. ...ILSON BROS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The local money market was in much the same condition to-day as for several days past. The supply of loanable funds is considerably in excess of the wants of borrowers, and more is placed in the hands of street brokers than usual. The rate of interest is still quoted at 10 per cent; though first-class business paper has been discounted at less than that figure within the past two days. There is but little demand for the country, and the movement of currency in that direction is light; the demand from the interior is expected to improve ere long.

There would be less unoccupied capital here if the banks did not discourage the speculation in grain that has been so rampant this summer. Several applications for loans to speculate in produce have been recently refused, the banks preferring to hold the money idle. The corner in pork is said to be principally manipulated by outside capital. The Eastward movement of grain is conducted by only a few men, although bank accommodations are willingly extended to all legitimate shippers.

Eastern exchange is again a shade easier to-day, sales between banks being principally made at par rates. Over the counter exchange was sold at 1-10 of 1 per cent premium, and bought at 1-10 of par cent discount. The movement either way was light for the season, not much being either offered or wanted.

The following was the business of the Chicago Clearing House during the past week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,661,341.66	$369,372.07
Tuesday	3,037,146.46	300,777.30
Wednesday	3,653,637.92	375,244.63
Thursday	3,119,124.84	280,047.69
Friday	3,198,340.91	481,164.69
Saturday	3,434,984.17	335,643.26
Total	$20,101,465.76	$1,935,948.04
Corresponding week last year	24,174,363.38	1,701,020.73

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '62	115¼	115½
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '65	115⅜	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115	115¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅞	115
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5s (new issue)	113⅛	113¼
United States Currency 6s	114¼	114½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis-par	1-10 prem
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@110	110@110½
Gold Exchange		114¼@114⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	114	114¼
Money on Governm'ts and Gold		7 ₩ ct.
Silver	103@104	
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	88	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
German National Bank	122	...
Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank	118	...
Cook Co. National Bank	108	...
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	166	167½
West Division Railway	195	200
North Division Railway	100	
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Babcock Extinguisher		100
Elgin Watch Company	101	105
Cook County 7s		100 &int
Chicago City 7s		100 &int
Chamber of Commerce	99	100
Insurance.		
Traders'	109	110
Sales.		
$16,400 Chicago City Railway		165@166
$12,600 Cook County National Bank		99
$13,900 Chamber of Commerce		98½@99
$2,000 Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co		100

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Much of the business prosperity which characterized the past six months, was the logical result of cheaper money; and cheaper money was the creature of competition from Eastern and foreign funds seeking investment in California securities. When our overflowing domestic products shall have been marketed and their values realized, there will be large accessions to our loanable means, which freshened enterprise will take hold of and employ in permanent improvements that will render us still more self-sustaining. At present writing the market is easy and well supplied,—rates remaining steady at 1a1 1-4 per cent per month in commercial, and 10 per cent per annum in savings banks. Since the rains ceased and communication with interior points and the mines became regular, bullion has been constantly in good supply.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gold opened at 114¼, sold up to 114½ and closed at 114⅜, ... per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $45,000,000. The specie shipments to-day were $704,998; for the week, $4,641,-...

Money easy at 3 to 4.

The bank statement to-day was favorable, showing an increase in the legal reserve of $150,079.

Governments were dull and steady all day at yesterday's prices.

State bonds were dull and heavy; Tennessees weak; Missouri 6s heavy.

The stock market opened at about last night's prices, and in some cases ¼ per cent better. St. Paul was strong, and sold at 56½ on first call. Pacific Mail sold up to 78¼; Erie to 53¾. Panama was strong and sold up to 119, against 115¼ yesterday. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed dull.

Sterling 109½.

Governments.

Coupons, '81	117⅜	Coupons, '67	115⅜
Coupons, '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	115⅜
Coupons, '64	115⅜	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	116	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, new	115⅜	New 5s	113⅜

State bonds.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	44
Tennessee, old	73	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	73	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	50		

Stocks.

Canton	97	St. Paul	56
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul preferred	78
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	76
Adams Express	95	Wabash preferred	85
Wells, Fargo	86	Fort Wayne	97
Am. M. U. Ex	73	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Express	83	Terre Haute prefd	40
Pacific Mail	77	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97¼	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	91	O. & M	46
Erie	53¾	C., C. & C	98
Erie preferred	74¼	C., B. & Q	120
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	93¼
Harlem preferred	100	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	115	Ill. Cent	132
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pac. stocks	38
Northwestern	74½	Union Pac. bonds	101
Northwestern pfd	91	Cent. Pacific bo	89
Rock Island	111½	Del., Lack & West	107
N. J. Central	105	Boston, H. & Erie	7

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	1,869	3,561	2,595	3,702
Wheat, bu	23,310	21,120	23,280	28,457
Corn, bu	208,150	197,340	367,279	301,848
Oats, bu	10,450	22,314	127,156	6,756
Rye, bu	1,727	3,244	600	19,408
Barley, bu	1,500	2,600	817	1,226
Grass seed, lbs	6,840		58,000	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	102,400	32,470	8,060	18,300
Cured meats, lbs	38,210	24,380	247,128	122,071
Beef, brls		7	11	26
Pork, brls	2,194		30	208
Lard, lbs	10,030	11,280	152,169	168,344
Tallow, lbs	3,560	19,355	300	800
Butter, lbs	80,821	70,650	71,910	40,800
Live hogs, No	9,232	7,100	5,004	5,855
Cattle, No	1,732	1,373	2,274	1,463
Sheep, No	489	1,008		
Hides, lbs	63,826	98,849	45,769	85,581
Highwines, brls	220	1,709	187	575
Wool, lbs	109,650	186,420	184,516	155,346
Potatoes, bu	2,564	250		
Lumber, m	8,376	3,753	1,928	2,504
Shingles, m	2,970	1,699	1,393	2,143
Lath, m	526	367	166	170
Salt, brls		523	2,528	1,251

Withdrawn on Friday from store for city consumption: 3,549 bu wheat; 2,316 bu corn; 12,208 bu oats; 344 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 77 cars wheat; 612 cars and 23,500 bu corn; 30 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (724 cars), 317,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	July 20, 1872.	July 13, 1872.	July 22, 1871.
Flour, brls	14,298	12,079	19,142
Wheat, bu	121,178	81,080	172,356
Corn, bu	1,410,355	1,473,345	1,026,689
Oats, bu	92,272	132,993	72,209
Rye, bu	6,801	5,484	45,995
Barley, bu	9,050	8,348	12,210
Live hogs, No	44,875	49,011	33,328
Cattle, No	10,842	13,289	9,072
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	16,581	16,976	15,934
Wheat, bu	179,308	116,492	210,779
Corn, bu	1,821,595	1,648,190	1,637,266
Oats, bu	704,850	420,739	41,539
Rye, bu	4,077	60,566	30,231
Barley, bu	29,323	9,550	6,020
Live hogs, No	35,967	35,944	29,735
Cattle, No	8,054	8,085	7,677

There was a little more activity in produce circles to-day, with few notable changes in price, except in wheat, which was higher. Receipts of grain were liberal—a little in excess of what was expected, but they were exceeded by the shipments. New York was reported dull and easier in most of the markets, and our shipping movement was impeded by the scarcity of vessels, so that our markets were really firm under all the circumstances. Dry goods were in moderate request only, the demand being mainly in the shape of small orders of a miscellaneous character, to complete assortments. In values no important changes were noted. Standard cotton fabrics, such as bleached and brown cottons, prints, ticks, etc., and the heavier woollen goods, are firmly held, in sympathy with the raw material, while for all unseasonable goods the market is weak. The grocery trade was active, so far as the leading staples were concerned, and former prices were adhered to with decided firmness. Side goods were in fair request, and ruled steady. There was no quotable change in values. The inquiry for choice butter shows no abatement, and as the daily arrivals fall altogether short of the demand, prices are still working upwards, 19a22c being the ruling prices to-day. The poorer sorts are also in demand, but the prices offered are extremely low, and the movement is slack, in consequence. Bagging was in fair demand, without change in values, though in cotton seamless goods the tendency is rather upward. Cheese met with a light inquiry at former rates, or at 10a10 1-2c for New York factory, and at 7a9 1-2c for Western do. There was considerable activity in the fish trade, both the local and interior demand being of a liberal character, and, under reduced stocks, the general market was firm, the quoted price being fully sustained for all descriptions except mackerel, which were weak, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Dried fruits were inactive and generally weak, though not quotably lower. Hay met with some inquiry for shipment, and also with a fair local demand, and prices were firm and higher. Leather remains unchanged. Oils ruled quiet and steady. The hide market was firmer for cured stock, prices advancing 1-4c, or to 11 1-4c for heavy, and to 12 1-4c for light. Tobacco was quoted firm and steady. The market for lumber at the yards exhibited a good degree of activity, and a very firm feeling prevailed. The stocks, generally speaking, are in good condition. The metal, iron, and tinners' stock markets were only fairly active at about former rates. Nails met with a large inquiry at $6.00 rates. Wool was dull and easy; while in the markets for potatoes, poultry, broom-corn, beans, and cooperage there was very little doing. Railroad freights were dull, but firmer.

Highwines were less active, but advanced to owing to a corresponding rise in prices in New York. There was a light demand at the advance, but literally nothing offering till near the close. Sales were 150 brls at 88 1-2c per gallon, and 200 brls at the close at 88c. At 1 o'clock, 88c was bid.

Lake freights were quiet, but firmer. Holders of vessels obtained 1-4c advance early, and 1-2c later, the offerings being light. A total of 10 charters was reported, part yesterday afternoon, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat; 170,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 7 3-4a8c on corn, 7a7 1-4c on barley, and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged at 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was almost inactive; buyers were willing to pay yesterday's prices, but holders generally asked an advance of 25a50c per brl; hence no trading in the options, which are popularly supposed to be cornered, though options for the future were also firmer. In fact, there was so much discussion about the corner to-day that very little time was left for actual trading. It would seem that trouble is brewing about the pork that is coming in from some other cities to fill Chicago contracts. It is reported that the Louisville pork is cut more deeply into the flank than is allowed by the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, and that some of that pork now here is being overhauled, and recut, and rebranded, to make it pass muster. The head of the firm to which most of this pork will be tendered went round on a visit of inspection this morning, and was ordered out of one packing house where a lot of this pork was being overhauled. The firm say that they will take all pork tendered that comes up to the Chicago rule, but will not accept any that has been repacked and rebranded, because that sort of thing is especially shut out by the rules of our Board of Trade. The chances are, that, till this difficulty is settled, there will be but little trading in pork. There is one notable fact about our pork; the shipments from this city since November 1, exceed the receipts by barely 1,000 brls, leaving us with nearly the entire packing of the city last winter in store to-day. Lard was quiet, but decidedly easier. Meats were quiet, but firm. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.37 1-2a14.50 bid; do seller August, $14.12 1-2a14.25; do seller September, $13.30; do seller December nominal, at $12.25; do seller the year at $12.25. Lard, cash or seller July, $9.25; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 5 1-4c for shoulders, and 7a7 1-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 3-4c; do long clear, 7 1-8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 13a14c for winter, and 11a12c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a8 1-4c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a$26.50. City tallow, 7 7-8a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $14.00; 1,250 brls do seller August at $14.25; 1,000 brls do at $14.12½; 500 brls do seller September at $13.30; 100 tcs summer lard at $7.75; 50 tcs do at $7.70; 150,000 lbs shoulders, country delivery, at 5c.

The receipts and shipments of provisions for the past week, and since the beginning of the last packing season, are thus reported:

	Receipts for week.	Rets since Nov. 1.	Shipped week.	Shipd since Nov. 1.
Beef, brls	6	47,286	206	68,124
Pork, brls	14,593	107,145	204	108,090
Meats, lbs	465,740	23,868,934	1,023,466	210,511,663
Lard, lbs	24,801	21,037,533	697,927	77,566,018

The stocks in Chicago are 105,000 brls pork; 17,000 tcs lard; 1,000 tcs sweet pickled hams; 3,500,000 lbs shoulders; 1,800,000 lbs short ribs; and 650,000 lbs short clear.

Flour was less active, there being very little inquiry, as is usual on Saturday; but holders were firm in their views, as wheat was weaker, and flour stocks are light as compared with those of a year ago. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 150 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do, low grade, at $4.25; 650 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,575 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $11.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	6.50@8.00
Spring superfines	3.75@4.25
Rye flour	3.75@4.00

Wheat was active and 1 1-2a2c higher, though New York was dull, and Liverpool unchanged. The advices from the other side were, however, conflicting, but the general tone was one of more steadiness, which some of our operators interpreted to mean the beginning of an upward movement, saying that Liverpool has been beared by parties who want to buy in the United States for exports. There were a good many buying orders from the country on the floor this morning, which were sent in independent of Eastern news, and Milwaukee advanced 2c early this morning for some unreported reason, which brought in several orders from that city. The firmer feeling to-day was probably a simple reaction from former weakness, as many parties concluded it was safe to buy. Add to this that a better local demand was called out on account of the fact that there would be no afternoon Board, at which shorts could fill in. Seller August opened at $1.16 1-4, advanced to $1.17 3-4, and closed quiet at $1.17 3-8a1.17 1-2. Seller September sold at $1.08a1.09. Seller the year was weaker at $1.06 1-4a1.07. Seller the month sold at $1.24a1.25 1-2, closing at $1.24 3-4a1.25. No 1 spring was quiet at about 1 1-2c above No. 2. The feeling in winter wheat was very strong, New York having advanced about 20c from the lowest point; there is still none offering on our market. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 3,200 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.25 1-4; 38,800 bu do at $1.25; 5,000 bu do at $1.24 7-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.24 3-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.24 1-2; 7,400 bu do at $1.24; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10, 2,800 bu do at $1.09 1-2; 1,600 bu do at 1.09; 400 bu by sample at $1.00. Total, 105,200 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged 1-2c higher in sympathy with wheat, though New York was dull and closed lower. The cause of the advance was the presence of a fair number of orders on the floor to buy, and a falling off in the number of selling orders from the country, while local operators were not specially busy. Shippers were discouraged by the scarcity of vessels, and the consequent attempt of vessel owners to advance freights; but took hold about the middle of the session and transacted a fair business. Seller August opened at 41 1-8c, declined to 41c, improved to 41 1-2c, and closed at 41 1-8c. Seller September sold at 42 1-4a42 3-4c, closing at 42 3-8c. Seller July sold at 39 3-4a40 1-4c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 40 5-8c. Rejected was in good demand for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 32,800 bu No. 2 at 40 7-8c; 81,800 bu do at 40 3-4c; 3,600 bu do at 40 11-16c; 57,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; 14,400 bu do at 40 1-2c; 16,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 94,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 29,400 bu do at 40 1-8c; 118,000 bu do at 40c; 20,000 bu do at 39 7-8c; 30,000 bu do at 39 3-4c; 56,000 bu do at 40 3-4c, afloat; 5,600 bu light mixed at 42c, afloat; 40,000 bu No. 2 at 42 1-8c, free on board; 38,000 bu do at 41 3-4c, free on board; 800 bu rejected at 37 1-2c; 15,600 bu do at 37 1-4c; 400 bu no grade at 37c; 800 bu do at 33c; 800 bu do at 32c; 400 bu at 28. Total, 605,000 bu.

Oats were less active than on Friday, holders of options being obliged to obtain an advance, which buyers would not concede, while cash lots were somewhat easier. Seller the month sold at 26a26½c; seller August at 25½a25¾c; seller September at 25½c; and seller the year at 25½c, closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu at 27c; 2,400 bu at 26½c; 59,400 bu at 26½c; 4,800 bu at 26c; 600 bu at 26c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25c; 600 bu do at 24c. Total, 72,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations; there were fewer offerings and holders generally wanted 56c for No. 2, while buyers would not pay more than 55½c for gilt edged receipts. Cash sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 800 bu do at 55½c; and 800 bu do at 55c. Total 2,400 bu. Seller September sold at 54c, and seller August at 53½c.

Barley was moderately active for the future, and advanced 1c from the closing figure of Friday. Early a sale of new No. 2, seller September, was made at 55c; but most of the trading was at 56c; the market closed firm. Cash was quiet; old No. 2 quotable at 52a53c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at 60c; 400 bu do at 40c; and 5,000 bu do to arrive last half of August and first half September at 64c.

Sale was made on Friday of 5,000 bu good crushing flaxseed, new crop, to arrive in August, at $1.55 per bu.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* says:

Yesterday bids were opened at the fort for furnishing the Government with 1,500,000 pounds of corn and 500,000 pounds of oats, to be delivered at Forts Hays, Larned, and Dodge. The contracts were not awarded, but the following being the lowest bids and bidders, it is safe to say they will receive the awards:

Mr. McDaniel, of Kansas City, bid to furnish the corn at Fort Hays, transported *via* K. P. Railway, at $1.30 per cwt. Mr. D. N. Powers' bid for furnishing oats to same post was $1.27 per cwt. A. C. Keever, of Topeka, bid for corn to be delivered at Fort Larned, *via* the A., T. & S. F. R. R., was $1.30. Mr. C. W. Ricks, of Topeka, bid to furnish corn at Fort Dodge, was $1.45, and oats at $1.65.

It is worth noticing that there is considerable difference between now and the days before railroads were built. Four years ago the corn furnished Fort Dodge cost $7.

Rober Milne, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners of the State of Illinois, furnishes the following comparative statement of tolls received, and amounts of a few of the principal articles transported on the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the month of June, 1871 and 1872:

Tolls received during the month of June. 1871		$21,199.55
Tolls (including lockage at Henry) received during June, 1872		28,900.17
The amount received for lockage on boats passing Henry Lock was		1,608.88
	1871.	1872.
No. of bushels corn cleared during month of June	679,840	1,092,353
No. of bushels oats cleared during month of June	41,443	132,160
No. feet lumber (all kinds) during month of June	5,877,171	5,981,945
No. cubic yards stone (all kinds) during month of June	30,303	30,473

It will be remembered that the canal was closed the last five days of June, 1871, for the purpose of removing locks on the Summit level.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

The year we have just passed through was a very severe one on our farmers, who only in very limited sections of the State secured their crops. Throughout the great central valleys of California (certainly, under favorable circumstances, one of the most wonderfully productive bodies of land in the world), the crops were almost an entire failure; and even in locations nearer the coast, where the rainfall was somewhat greater, the yield of cereals was very poor indeed—in few cases amounting to over half a crop. The result has been that our exports of produce, which during 1869-'70 had already shown a serious diminution from former years, fell off at once 40 per cent, amounting to only 114,000 tons of wheat and flour, as against 200,000 the year before, and nearly 300,000 in 1869-'70. It is gratifying to be able to state, in that respect, we will have no cause for complaint this season, for our crop is the heaviest ever harvested in the State, and one of the very best as regards quality; and, now that the evil is past, we may be permitted to say that we do not look on the droughts of the past two years as by any means an unmixed evil, for they have demonstrated the necessity of a more varied system of agriculture, and a resort to irrigation. On the first point it is only necessary to say, that, while our wheat farmers made almost an absolute failure, the wool-grower, fruit-grower, and hop-grower all did well. Some of these interests are yet comparatively small, but they have been developed sufficiently to show that, under a proper distribution of agriculture, no season can be wholly disastrous in California.

The year we have entered upon promises to be one of great prosperity. Our planting season was most favorable, commencing early, and enabling the farmers to sow a large area of land; and, although our regular spring rains were light and very late, we had a long period of cool weather, which was quite as beneficial as our May showers would have been. The crop now being harvested is by far the largest and finest ever grown in this State, and will realize many millions of dollars to the farming classes, the result of which will be a general enhancement of values, and a consequent increase of wealth over the entire country.

Receipts of flour and wheat for the harvest year ending June 30, 1871-2:

	FLOUR. 1871.	FLOUR. 1872.	WHEAT. 1871.	WHEAT. 1872.
California	123,513	158,981	4,422,739	2,391,666
Oregon	179,536	124,352	37,443	271,283
Totals	303,049	273,333	4,460,182	2,662,919

Export values of flour and wheat for the harvest year ending June 30, 1871-72:

	1871.		1872.	
Flour, brls	196,220	$1,162,970	270,079	$1,652,658
Wheat, ctls	3,571,848	7,145,688	1,404,283	3,294,549

The Saginaw *Courier* of yesterday says: "The salt market has taken another hitch smelling a little of a 'corner.' During the past ten days salt has sold down to $1.25, and was slow at $1.30, while last night scarcely a barrel could be procured for $1.50, and we doubt whether one thousand barrels can be picked up on the river to-day at the latter figures. It has leaked out that a Chicago firm has been buying up the market pretty close for the past two weeks, and have now on hand and under contract for delivery 50,000 to 70,000 barrels. J. L. Hurd & Co. have been doing but little in the market, but yesterday, under advices from Toledo and Chicago indicating a rising market, bought between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels, which, with the amount on hand, puts the salt in the hands of the Chicago firm constitute pretty much all the salt to be had on the river. From the tone of the market yesterday a better state of affairs may reasonably be expected."

The Bay City *Journal* thus comments on a new feature in the salt market: "Among the consignments on the steamer Benton are 100 sacks of Goodrich salt, consigned to parties in East Saginaw. This is an event unlooked for by manufacturers. They had expected competition in Chicago and other outside markets, but, having Canada salt brought to their home is indeed, an unexpected, strange, and rather laughable surprise. Whether to look for cargo lots of Syracuse salt delivered on our docks, we know not. This we know, salt can be manufactured in this valley by steam process 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than elsewhere; and if a foreign product drives our own out of the market, it is obvious where the fault lies."

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

BUTTER—Choice qualities continue to arrive in limited quantities, and under a good local and shipping demand, the market is exceedingly firm. In low grades there is only a moderate amount of trading, buyers refusing to take hold at the current prices. We now quote: Choice dairy at 19@22c; fair to good grades at 13@16c; inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are beginning to move on a liberal scale, and are working firmer. Other goods in the list remain quiet at former rates. Stocks are ample. We quote: Stark, 40½c; Grahamston, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; Amoskeag, 38c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this department of the market trade continues active, and prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.00@5.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.00
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.00
30x50 to 32x52		25.50
32x54 to 34x56		27.50
34x58 to 34x60		30.00
36x60 to 40x60		32.00

BROOM CORN—The market was dull at yesterday's figures: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—We still quote as follows: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium; and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—No change was noticeable in the condition of this market. The inquiry was only fair and prices were no more than sustained. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: New York factory, 10@10½c; Ohio factory, 7@9½c; Western factory, 7@9½c.

COAL—The demand for anthracite coal was again reported fairly active to-day, and the late advance was firmly adhered to all around. Bituminous varieties were quiet. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Were inactive. Neither the local nor interior demands were very considerable, and the following quotations are simply nominal:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.60
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.45
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.25
Blackberries, 2 lb	3.00
Gooseberries, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Tomatoes, 3 lb	3.25
Corn, Elgin	3.50
Corn, Yarmouth	3.50
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.10
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The aggregate demand was small, and a weak feeling prevails the market. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $1.80@1.90; lard tierces, $1.80@2.00; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and hoops, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in meagre demand at 12c per doz. The supply was large.

FISH—Met with a good demand, not only to supply interior wants, but on local account, and with the single exception of mackerel the market was firm. We make no changes in our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.85@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.40@1.50; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $5.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was again dull without decided change in values. We continue to quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 34@35c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8@8½c; do Western, 8½@9c; Michigan, 10@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Market active on apples and better on peaches. Sales: Apples—17 boxes fair at 45c; 240 good at 50c; 200 choice reds at 60@65c; 40 brls fair to good cooking at $2.00@3.50; 50 choice eating at $4.00. Peaches—175 baskets poor at 20@25c; 50 at 35c; 200 fair at 50@60c; 160 good at 75c@$1.00. Pears—10 baskets at $1.25. Plums—65 bu wild at $1.75@2.00; 40 boxes at 75c@$1.00. Berries—In light supply and better. Sales: Raspberries—20 cases red at 17c; 60 at 18c; 40 cases black at 15c; 40 at 15½@16c; 10 at 14c. Blackberries—10 cases soft at 12½c; 20 good at 16c; 19 choice at 18@20c. Whortleberries—40 bu at $4.00; 60 baskets at $1.00@1.25. Gooseberries—5 bu at $3.00. Cherries—10 bu at $3.00; 17 baskets choice at $1.25. Currants—35 bu at $3.00; 15 cases at $@3 per qt.; 40 baskets at 50@75c. Lemons were quoted at $15.50@16.00 per box, and oranges at $13.00.

GROCERIES—Under this head no important changes were noted. The demand for coffees, sugars, and rice continues uninterruptedly active, and the firmness that has characterized the market for some time shows no signs of abatement. There is also a good inquiry for most other articles in the list, and the general market may be quoted active. We repeat our list as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24½c; prime do, 22@22½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 12½@13c; A standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10¾@10½c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@7½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was again firm to-day, and pressed timothy was selling at an advance of 50c per ton. Other descriptions were without quotable change. We revise our list as follows: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do, loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a strong demand for green cured hides, and, as the supply proved inadequate, prices took a slight upward turn, advancing fully ¼c on both light and heavy. Other descriptions were without change. We now quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11¼c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was active, and prices ruled firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 7-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5	3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5	9-10 rates
Light band	5 2-10@ 6	3-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6	6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5	9-10 rates
Round and square	@ 5	2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5	2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	8	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@13 rates

LEATHER—The market is fair, active and firm, so far as domestic stock is concerned, but quiet and easy for imported leather. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market:

"The accumulation of leather is still going on, without resulting in any fall in price, as the tanners are confident of a large demand springing up as soon as the boot and shoe trade is once more fully under way, when the supply will be speedily absorbed by the demand. The market for hemlock sole continues dull, and prices, especially of inferior grades, rule rather in favor of buyers. Choice lots, however, sell at our quotations. The demand is still mostly for middle and over weights; also, for good damaged. There is a fair inquiry for oak. Union crop is accumulating, but prices are equally sustained with those of other descriptions."

We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Lime city, ₩ lb	90@1.00
Kip, ₩ lb	90@1.10
Kip veals	90@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 10 to 12 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter, sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@88.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@88.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.55@2.00
French kip, 90 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.40

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was moderately active, and prices were firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, ₩ cwt, bale, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations now ruling:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$18@ 23
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@ 28
Marline, ₩ lb	20@ 22
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@5.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50@6.00

NAILS—Met with a large demand, and $6.00 rates were fully sustained. 10d to 60d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d fine do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this department, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly firm. Nominally, however, values were unchanged, and we continue to quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 90c; turpentine, 70@75c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quoted quiet and easy at former rates, as follows:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	3c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The demand was only fairly active, at the appended range of prices: Old live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.50.

POTATOES—We now quote as follows: New, 50c per bu to $1.00@2.00 per brl.

SALT—Following are the quotations now ruling: Saginaw, fine, $1.55; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Dealers reported a meagre inquiry, but prices ruled steady as follows: Timothy at $2.75@2.80 for fair; $3.00@4.10 for prime; seller August, $2.75@2.80; clover at $1.25@2.50.

TEAS—A fairly active demand existed for teas and sales were making at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Remains steady at the quoted prices, which are as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Salable only at extreme low prices. Tomatoes—200 boxes at 50c; 675 boxes at 35@45c. Green corn—350 doz at 15c; 600 doz at 20c. Cabbage—140 doz good to choice at 75c@$1.00.

VEAL—Sales: 20 carcasses poor to good at 5@8c.

WOOD—Is in steady fair request at the annexed quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was dull both in local and in jobber account, and quotations favored buyers. We repeat our list:

Washed, fine, in good condition	51@58c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@67c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool 2@10c less. Burry and cotty wool 3@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending July 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,311	5,495	214
Tuesday	1,914	6,600	309
Wednesday	2,044	8,471	319
Thursday	2,412	9,397	149
Friday	1,732	9,232	489
Saturday	353	6,322	...
Total	10,839	45,526	1,580
Last week	13,020	49,471	4,664
Week before last	11,454	40,483	2,637
Week ending July 22	12,977	71,098	3,641
Total, 4 weeks	47,290	206,498	11,394
Since Jan. 1, 1872	367,182	1,626,508	126,048
Same period in 1871	312,410	1,054,588	292,093
Increase	54,726	570,970	...
Decrease	...	...	16,035

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,318	4,959	200
Tuesday	1,834	6,531	...
Wednesday	1,881	7,164	...
Thursday	663	7,386	...
Friday	2,274	5,004	...
Saturday	...	...	...
Total	7,889	37,912	203
Last week	7,496	37,890	200

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs. Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sh'p.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	95
To Albany	70	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	43	55
To Dunkirk	43½	55
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,00

CATTLE—The market during the past week has exhibited a firmer, healthier tone; the more favorable condition of the Eastern markets, and the lighter receipts having exerted a favorable influence. Trade, however, has been lacking in activity, and sellers have not succeeded in establishing any important advance, the closing rates exhibiting but slight change from those current a week ago. Good to choice grades have sold well, shippers standing ready to take all suitable offerings at fair prices, but the poorer sorts (which comprised the bulk of the supply) were more or less neglected throughout, and sold slowly. In quality, the stock offered for sale did not vary materially from that of the preceding two or three weeks; the average being perhaps a trifle better. The best droves were taken on New York, Boston and Albany account at $6.00@6.62½ (the outside figure being realized in but two instances), while buyers for Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit operated at $4.50@5.75, for common to choice steers of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average. The demand for stock steers continues fair, feeders from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and from sections of this State, being in attendance, and with a moderate supply on sale holders have been enabled to realize promptly and at very full prices, sales making at $3.00@3.50 for common, and at $3.75@4.25 for good lots of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. Butchers supplied themselves chiefly at $3.00@4.00, though higher and lower prices were in some instances paid. Veal calves are in steady fair demand and sell readily at $3.75@4.50 for common to fair and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Texas and Cherokee cattle continue plenty, and prices have ruled comparatively steady at about last week's range. Our receipts so far, have been of better quality than those in former seasons.

To-day the market was quiet. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed disposed to invest to any considerable extent, and although the supply was light, it was with difficulty that the pens were cleared. The market closed steady at the subjoined

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25 @ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @ 2.75

HOGS—During the past week the receipts of hogs have been 45,526, against 49,471 last week, and 40,483 week before last. Since January 1st the arrivals have been 1,625,508, against 1,054,583 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 570,970. The week has been an active and prosperous one for sellers. The attendance of buyers has been large, and under a steady, strong demand the pens were kept cleared at steadily advancing prices. The principal demand, as heretofore, was on New York and Boston account, though considerable purchases were made by Philadelphia, Cleveland and Canadian buyers, and by the local city trade. The extreme range of prices, for car lots was $3.75@4.35½, though the great bulk of the transfers were within the range of $4.00@4.30.

To-day a fairly active demand existed and the market ruled steady at substantially yesterday's prices. The supply was rather larger than had been looked for—reaching 6,523—but there proved to be no surplus, all selling, and at satisfactory prices. The market closed steady at $4.00@4.10 for common coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $4.15@4.20 for medium, and at $4.25@4.35 for good to choice. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	262	$4.25	41	218	$4.30	63	202	$4.30
52	238	4.10	61	202	4.30	21	278	4.25
315	276	4.10	51	209	4.30	89	235	4.35
104	240	4.10	45	209	4.30	61	179	4.35
71	191	4.30	49	207	4.25	169	217	4.30
62	255	4.30	61	179	4.35	221	223	4.35
32	214	4.30	47	216	4.30	147	222	4.15
73	263	4.10	61	209	4.30	63	188	4.30
99	224	4.30	66	190	4.30	60	243	4.25
45	282	4.15	66	198	4.10	51	239	4.20
50	190	4.30	45	155	4.30	61	239	4.15
63	193	4.30	107	259	4.30	53	279	4.00
60	184	4.35	63	191	4.35	48	287	4.20
63	282	4.25	58	190	4.35	48	218	4.25
46	189	4.25	58	160	4.30	58	209	4.25
62	198	4.30						

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues very quiet, with but slight variation in prices. The receipts are extremely light, but aside from supplying the city trade, there is little or no demand, and values do not improve, remaining steady at $3.00@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and $4.25@5.00 for good to choice. Stock sheep are nominal at $1.50@2.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the ... ending ... :

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	8,375	1,928
Shingles, m	2,970	1,393
Lath, pieces, m	526	166

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,753	2,504
Shingles, m	1,699	2,143
Lath, pieces, m	367	170

CARGOES—The market to-day exhibited a fair degree of activity, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were steady at former figures. At the close of business hours only one cargo was left over.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.75
White Lake, ₩ m	2.75
Grand River, ₩ m	2.25
WEST SIDE.	
Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.12
Two Rivers—lumber ₩ m	3.00
Ahnepee—wood ₩ cord	3.00 @3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04
Ahnepee—shingles	.50
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	3.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18.00
Common strips and boards	12.00 @14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00 @12.50
Joist and scantling	12.00 @12.50
Shingles	2.75 @ 3.00
Lath	2.75
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr A. M. Beers, from Oconto, 140 m ft strips and boards, at $16.75. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Cuba, from Pensaukee, 100 m ft lumber (to arrive), at $17.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Bark City of Chicago, from Oconto, 380 m ft strips and boards, at $17.50. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Barge ——, from Grand Haven, 190 m ft strips and boards (common), at $14.50. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Prop Ira Chaffee, from Saugatuck, 400 m shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Brig Orkney Lass, from Pensaukee, 225 m ft lumber (to arrive), strips and boards, at $17.00; two-inch, at $12.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active, and, for common descriptions, a higher range of prices was established. We still quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	21.00@22.50
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@20.00
Pickets, square	18.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00
ON TRACK.	

The general demand was fair at former quotations:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 20.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds—'62, 91¼; '65, 92¾; '67, 91½; 10-40, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton flat; middling upland, 10½@10¾; Orleans, 10¾. Sales 6,000 bales. Speculation and exports, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Dull; red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s. Corn, 26s 6d. Lard, 35s 6d. Cheese, 53s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The dry goods market closed dull, with no transactions worthy of note. Quotations remain firm on all domestic goods, and holders are sanguine of no material decline. The tone of the market for the week has been more buoyant than its predecessors, and better results are predicted for next week.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.15; common to good, $6.10@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.30; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.40@... Rye flour quiet, ... Corn meal ... Wheat heavy and ..., receipts, 65,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.48; amber Michigan, $1.65@1.70; white do, $1.70@1.71. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 291,000 bu; steamer Western mixed 64@66c; sail do 65c ...; yellow Western 65c. Oats steady; receipts, 132,000 bu; Western, 41@43c; Ohio, 44@45c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 16@17c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 18@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses unchanged. Rice, fair request at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 22½c; crude, 13½@13½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 51@51½c.

LEATHER AND WOOL—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.60; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm. Hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 5½@6c; middles quiet. Lard heavy; new No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; new 9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@13½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened dull closed active. XX spring $6.25@7.00. Wheat buoyant, but unsettled; No. 1, $1.29¼; No. 2, $1.21. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 55c. Barley, dull and nominal; No. 2, 55c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.63; extra white Michigan, $1.75; amber $1.40. Corn dull, unchanged; high mixed, 47c; white, 51@51½c. Oats quiet, unchanged; No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 31c; Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged; to Buffalo, 4c on corn, 4½c on wheat; Oswego, 8c on corn, 8½c on wheat.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 250 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—TOBACCO—Sales 109 hhds; prices firm, and active.

COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.25. Grain quiet. Wheat receipts light, and prices range from $1.15 to $1.25, delivered in city. Corn in light demand; shelled sacked, 62c. Oats, light demand at 40c for sacked. Rye, new on arrival, 55@60c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and ... Mess pork ... $13.50 on orders. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 8½c packed. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c loose. Sugar cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9½@10½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $5.25@6.50. Wheat dull; old red, $1.80@1.85; new, $1.75; amber, $1.90@1.95. Rye, Western, 80c. Corn dull; yellow, 62c; mixed, 61½c. Oats quiet; white, 43@45c; mixed, 41c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, $14. Lard dull at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, and unchanged. Wheat firm; old No. 3 inspected, $1.55; No. 2 choice white, $1.70. Corn dull, drooping; No. 2, 39c. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, 28@29c.

WHISKEY—Better, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, $13. Dry salt meat, firm. Loose shoulders, 5½c, generally held higher; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon, stiff; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000; wheat, 9,000; corn, 22,000; oats, 11,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats easier, 41@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, $13.25. Bacon firmer, 6½@9½c. Hams, sugar cured, 15c.

WHISKEY—Held higher, 88@98c; others unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 50c. Oats dull and lower at 35½c State mixed; 37c white.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and fairly active; Western superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.25@8.00; family $8.25@9.25. Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western 60c. Oats quiet; mixed 40c; white, 41@43c. Rye quiet, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; pork $14.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92½@93c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $4.50@9.00. Cornmeal quiet at 70c. Oats at 43@47c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½@7½c; clear sides, 9c. Lard, 9½@10½c. Pork, $13.50@14.00.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—COTTON—Dull and lower; low middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active; pork, $14.00. Lard, kettle, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear, 8½c; sugar-cured hams, 14½.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; asking $1.65@1.66 for No. 1 red winter, and $1.54@1.55 for No. 2. Corn steady; high mixed, 51c; low mixed held at 48c. Oats quiet, and held at 35c.

PETROLEUM—In moderate request at 20@21c for car lots, and 21@21½c for trade lots.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; prime white Canada, $1.81; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.48. Corn dull at 56c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour from $7.75 to $8.00. Wheat in good demand; old $1.60@$1.65; new, $1.45@$1.50. Corn dull, a shade lower; 49@50c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 68@72c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Fair demand and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 14c.

BUTTER—In good demand for choice.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and regular; held at $13.00. Sales of 2,000 brls city last evening and to-day at $12.... Lard steady ... Bulk meats in good demand ... 7½c, and 7½c. Bacon, active and higher at 6½, 8½, and 8½. Sugar cured hams firm, 14@15c.

HOGS—Steady, $4.25@4.60.

WHISKEY—Firm at 85c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ....July 20.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 brls flour, 22 boxes fish and sundries.

Prop City of New York, Port Huron, sundries.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 570 m lumber and sundries.

Schr Guide, Manistee, 110 m lumber.

Schr Arab, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr City of Sheboygan, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr A Mosher, Vermillion, 5,873 cubic ft building stone, 3 tons grindstones.

Schr E M Shoyer, Keeler's Pier, 95 cds wood.

Schr C Hibbard, Horn's Pier, 6,000 cedar posts.

Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 82 pkgs fish and sundries.

Bark Wm Jones, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.

Bark Advance, Milwaukee, light.

Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

Schr Champaign, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.

Schr H. Rand, Ahnepee, 2,000 railroad ties.

Schr Trenton, Milwaukee, 400 tons iron ore.

Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 500 tons iron ore.

Scow Piaget, Manistee, 3,500 railroad ties.

Scow M U. Dunbar, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven sundries.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Christine Nilsson, Erie, 645 tons coal.

Schr Atalanta, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., Ludington, 140 m lumber.

Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 38 cds wood.

Scow Rowena, White Lake, 500 m lumber, 500 m shingles.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Racine, Masonville, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Swallow, Erie, 600 tons coal.

Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.

CLEARED ....July 20.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 12 brls salt, and sundries.

Prop St Albans, Port Huron, 14,500 bu corn, 150 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu oats, 30 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn, 300 bags seed and sundries.

Schr Mary Collins, Port Colborne, 17,830 bu oats.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Bark Advance, Buffalo, 22,100 bu corn.

Schr Maderia, Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr City of Sheboygan, Buffalo, 17,200 bu corn.

Schr H. C. Albright, Buffalo, 15,000 bu rye.

Schr Wm. Young, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.

Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 30,160 bu corn.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 25 pkgs fish, 5 brls pork, and sundries.

Schr Racine, Masonville, 50 bu oats, 12 brls potatoes, and sundries.

Schr Dundee, Collingwood, 16,844 bu corn.

Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr Wm. Creethwait, Buffalo, 25,508 bu corn.

Bark E. Corning, Buffalo, 27,000 bu oats.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Engagements—To Port Colborne—Sasco (yesterday p. m.), corn, at 7½c; Lotus (to-day), corn at 8c. To Boston—Prop City of New York, corn, through rate. To Portland—Prop Caldwell, corn, through. To Buffalo—Wm. Young, corn (yesterday p. m.), 7½c; Willis, do, 7½c; Baldwin, do, wheat, 8c; Onondaga, do, oats, 5½c; schr A. Mosher, corn at 7½c; Republic, corn at 8c.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Grain freights continue quiet and steady at 4c to Buffalo ... salt to Kingston and Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 18—Charter—To Milwaukee—Schr Phalarope, coal, owner's order.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Rates are steady and vessels are scarce. Barges Tyson, Eldorado, Robinson, and D. L. Filer are chartered for coal from Erie to Milwaukee, at $1.25; prop Philadelphia, salt to Chicago, at 18c per brl.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Grain freights are quiet, but the rate to Buffalo is ¼c higher, 7½c being asked for wheat. The Oswego rate is nominal at 12c. The propeller Annie L. Craig takes 8,000 bushels wheat to Buffalo at 7½c.

DETROIT, July 18.—There is a continued good feeling in the market for coarse freights, and the difficulty of procuring vessels having its legitimate effect upon rates, which have had a steady advancing tendency. For iron ore, $3.50 is now offered from Marquette to Cleveland, and $3.50 to $3.75 from Escanaba. For coal from the latter port to Chicago or Milwaukee, $1.25 is offered, free in and out. No charters were reported to-day.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Vessels are very scarce, and freights are higher and very firm at the following figures: Chicago down-town docks, $1.35; up-town docks, $1.50; Milwaukee, $1.20; Buffalo, $1.15; Wyandotte, 60c; Detroit, 55c; Toronto, $1.34 gold; Hamilton, $1.35 gold.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 20.—DOWN—Propellers May Flower, City of Boston, Colorado, Toledo, Blanchard, and Montana. Barks Cambria and Mary Jane. Schooner ...

UP—Propellers Alexandria, and Cecelia. Schooners Emma C..., Pacific, Barks Constitution, ..., R. C. Crawford, Rutherford, ..., Mary Hale, China, H. C. Potter, ..., Lewis Wells.

WIND—Southeast ward.

Detroit Marine.

A statement of the number and tonnage of the different descriptions of vessels owned at Detroit, is given by the *Post*, of that place, which we recapitulate as follows:

Steamers	23	9,177.68
Propellers	41	18,438.03
Tugs	44	2,569.65
Barks	2	2,164.22
Schooners	76	21,810.88
Scows	162	28,030.78
Barges	39	12,795.97
Sloops	4	836.86
Vessels under 20 tons	25	362.77

Passed the Sault Canal.

On the 14th inst., bound up, props Atlantic, Cuyahoga, and steamer Chicago; 15th, down, props Lady Franklin, J. S. Fay, Peerless; schrs J. S. Richards, D. P. Rhodes, O. H. Johnson, J. W. Nichols, Moses Gage, and Wake Up; up, props Champlain, St. Paul; schrs Ishpeming, Monitor, Potomac and Exile. On the 16th, up, prop Hays, and schrs Maumee Valley, Harvest Home, A. P. Grover, H. J. Webb, and Harvest Queen; down, props D. W. Powers, and Japan on the 17th. Depth of water on lower miter sill, 11 inches.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., July 20.—River—Arrived—Steamers Saco Fly, with canal boats Bonner, Northwest, Gold Hunter and Parson Brownlow—all from Chillicothe, with corn for Chicago. She left canal boat Caroline, light, at Pera, to go into dry dock.

Departed—Canal boat J. Menard, light. Dropped down to Peru, only two feet of water on Kickapoo.

Passed in—Bonner, Northwest, Gold Hunter, and Parson Brownlow—all with corn for Chicago.

Passed out Nothing.

Heavy rain storm this evening.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, July 18: DOWN—Schr Albacore; props Lake Michigan, Ocean, Granite State; barges Spaulding, Saginaw. UP—Barks Arctic, Gibraltar; schrs Sweepstakes, J. E. Gilmore, Wm. Hunter, Agnes, Florence, E. R. Lammis; props Schickluna, Empire. Wind west.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—Last evening, north.

WAGES—$1.75@1.87½ per day.

A GOOD REPORT.—The United States revenue steamer Fessenden travelled, during the month of June, 1,310 miles, boarded 334 vessels, reported 16 for violation of revenue laws, and performed 118 miles of boat duty.

FURTHER FROM THE STEAMER MANITOBA.—The steamer Japan arrived here yesterday afternoon from Lake Superior. Mr. Pliss, the purser, gives us the following additional intelligence relative to the steamer Manitoba. It seems she ran aground while trying to enter Michipicoten harbor. She was pulled off by the steamer Cumberland, but the former was leaking so badly she had to be run aground to keep from sinking. The tug F. M. Deck, with steam pumps, has gone to her assistance; also, the tug Quayle, with pumps, etc.—*Detroit Post, Friday.*

STEAMER EVENING STAR DISABLED.—The ... has the Islands, on Thursday met with an accident by the breaking of her piston head, obliging her to lay up a few days for repairs, which are being attended to at Detroit. In the meantime her place is supplied by the steamer B. F. Ferris.

LAUNCHED.—On Wednesday, at Fort Erie, the new ferry "International," built for the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, was launched. She is to be used at Sarnia and Port Huron.

The new iron steamer which has been in process of construction at Wyandotte, was launched on Friday afternoon.

LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES.—The steamer Mary Ward has been chartered by the Dominion Government to transport the requisite supplies for the various light houses on the Canadian side of the lakes, and will proceed as far west as the Bruce mines. She has already gone on the voyage.

DISCOVERY OF THE WESTMORELAND.—Captain Paul Pelkey, commander and owner of the tug Ida Stevens, is said to have discovered the hull of the propeller Westmoreland, which went down about seventeen years ago in the vicinity of Manitou Island. At last reports, he had placed buoys to mark her whereabouts until steps could be taken toward raising her. The circumstances of her loss will recur to those who lived in this region at that time. Being extremely cold weather in the beginning of December, she foundered with the accumulation of ice, sinking in twelve fathoms of water. Captain Pelkey, who was her mate, was one of the survivors, and was compelled to follow the beach *via* Mackinac to civilization. On reaching the shore from the scene of the disaster, he had the presence of mind to take the bearings of the locality, which accounts for her almost immediate discovery on search being instituted. She was a new boat, and, at that period, one of the best on the lakes—measuring about 800 tons burthen. She is undoubtedly in as good a state of preservation as when she went down.—*Charlevoix Sentinel.*

THEIR NAMES.—Captain Ward's two new barges for the Lake Michigan trade are called the Venus and Mercury.

OTHER ITEMS.—We find in the *National Gazette* a copy of the advertisement of the first steamer in the Old World, called the Comet, built to run on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, in which it is given out that she is "to sail by the power of wind, air, and steam, performing trips on alternate days." The Comet came out in August, 1812, five years subsequent to the appearance of the Clermont, Robert Fulton's steamer at New York.

—A new propeller named the Robinson, has recently been put on the route between Chicago and Collingwood. She is owned by the Messrs. Robertson, of Goderich. Her first cargo consisted of 17,780 bu corn, and 100 brls pork.

—The affairs of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, which have been in an embarrassed condition, are at last arranged, so that work of completing this most important enterprise will have no more drawbacks.

—Work on the new ore dock at Escanaba is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The timber for nearly all the trestle work has been framed and is ready to be raised, but up to Thursday night only six bents had been put in place.

—A large railway ferry boat for the Canada Southern is to be constructed at once at the Jenkins Bros.' shipyard at Walkerville. It will be the largest boat of the kind ever built in the West—will be a double ender and capable of transporting 21 cars.

—O. H. Brown, sold, Tuesday morning at auction, the schooner W. I. Preston to George Goble, for $4,400. The Preston, it will be remembered, was sunk in the Niagara River during the winter, and raised some time since and towed to this port.—*Oswego Commercial.*

—The brig Oriole, and schooner Cossack are at Bates & Co's shipyard being repaired.

A Mother's Hate of Her Child.

On Saturday morning last, the people living on one of our popular thoroughfares at the West End, were awakened to a contemplation of a remarkable and most unnatural degree of hate, as exhibited in the conduct of a mother toward her child. The facts, furnished us from an unquestionable source, are as follows:

At the time above mentioned the neighborhood was aroused by the terrible screaming of a child. Several persons at once entered the house from whence the cries of pain and distress came, and there looked upon a sight sufficient to startle the least sympathetic. Over a bath-tub one-third full of water a woman was standing holding a child about twenty-six months old, and in her rage was sousing it in the water evidently with the intent of drowning.

At this critical moment the servant girl, having heard the distressing cries of the little one, rushed to the scene, and, finding the door of the bath-room locked, forced an entrance. Finding the mother standing over the bath-tub, holding the head of the child under water, she hastily rescued the little victim from the almost fatal grasp of the woman, and, after ineffectual endeavors to restore consciousness to the child, a physician was called, who was successful, after a little time, in restoring life to it.

Rev. Edward Purcell was called, and interested himself in the matter to such an extent that it was promised the child should be removed that afternoon. Accordingly, some of the relatives visited the house for this purpose, but the doors and windows were so securely bolted that they did not effect an entrance, as every... seemed to be ... quiet. But at four o'clock of the afternoon the scene changed, for the agonizing cries of the child were again heard, and on this occasion it would seem that the little one could not possibly escape death, for the mother had cut an ugly gash in its neck, under the left ear, nearly two inches in length, before her hand was stayed.

Immediately after this frightfully murderous proceeding the relatives were again called. They were visited by some of the neighbors, who said that if the child was not removed at once, legal steps would be taken in the matter. So one of the relatives took to his home the little sufferer, whose garments was horribly stained with its own innocent blood. It is probable that the child may recover. The mother is the daughter of one of our old and wealthy citizens, and the only ground that upon which her murderous intent can be palliated is supposed insanity from a too free use of liquors.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the ... TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE ... remedies that will cure positively ... CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES ... sexes. It is evident that one ... thousands of ... the study of certain diseases ... greater skill than a physician ... Read his MEDICAL TREATISE ... CONSULTATION ... FREE. PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call ... only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician ... disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 19, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

PRESCRIPTION FREE for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and the whole train of attendant disorders. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 168 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

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Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at the lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 138 South Clark-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 134 Illinois-st., near Madison-st.
American Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 72 Pacific-av., ...
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 14 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 91 Wabash-av., late of Robb & ...
W. L. B. JENNEY, 77 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 244 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, ...
SECOND NATIONAL, ... West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, ...
E. B. PRESTON (Art. Hovey's ...), ...
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, ... State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 56 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 13 W. Rand...
STYLES & FOWLER, 77 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 46 ... Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 73 and 77 East Randolph-st.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., ... Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 150 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 68 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 202 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 487 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 309 Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., ... Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEARNY & SONS, 201 Mich.-av., cor. ...
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 25 Randolph-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., ... Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 N. Clinton-st.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich.-av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 28 Market, Room 13, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 28 West Lake-st.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ashland W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
J. W. ...
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash-av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 339 State st, cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 33 S. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 237 Wabash-av.
BURLEY, SAVAGE & BRAND, 70 West Washington.
J. C. HALL & CO., ... South Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 286 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 233 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 330 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 18, 20 and 22 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake st.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 201, 203 and 205 Michigan-av.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich.-av.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 292 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 200 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 19 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 81 & 83 South Water-st.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 31 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 283 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, WHITE & BELDEN, 27 West Lake.
J. F. HAMILTON ...
LARABEE & NORTH, 81 W. Lake-st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 226 and 228 Wabash-av.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State-st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 145 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 20 and 22 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, ... Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 62 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 79 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., ... Michigan-av. ...
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington-st.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 229 West Madison-st.
C. P. KAPPEL & CO., 276 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 225 West Madison-st.
WM. H. MILLER, ... and 126 W. Madison-st.
E. MANTON & CO., 147 ...
A. H. MILLER, 75 Wabash-av. and 42 W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 461 State and 21 West Madison-st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 24 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 269 W. Madison.
STARR & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 127 West Twelfth-st.
Lawyers.
... La Salle-st., Room 21.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, ... Wabash-av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. G. WALLIN & SONS, 22 Lake-st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale).
C. CROPSON & CO., 27 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 and 59 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 237 and 239 Wabash-av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Mad...
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVIDSON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 275 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.) ...
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 26 and 28 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 266 Wabash, 174 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 52 West Washington.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 28 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 84 and 86 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 La Salle-st.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER CO., ...
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 2 & 4 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturer.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 120 22d-st., Room 3.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 87 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 380 to 392 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 370 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, ... East Randolph-st.
...
Plumbers' and Gas and Steam Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 41 North Clinton-st.
W. & E. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av. near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 175 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State-st. and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Michigan-av., ...
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BRO., 29 and 31 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 132 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 223 W. Mad. & 960 Wabash.
MANHATTAN & CO., 386 Wabash-av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 373 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 126 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
PURINGTON & HOLT, 242 South Water-st.
PINNEY BROTHERS, 284 and 286 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 234 S. Water, cor. Lake.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG. CO., 39 and 31 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, cor Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 10 and 12 South Canal-st.
... & CO., ...
BLISS & BROWN, 6 South Canal-st.
A. H. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 235 Wabash-av.
VOGLES & GRUDTNER, 253 Mich.-av., cor. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 109 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 116 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 243 East Madison-st.
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CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph st.
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Monday Morning, July 22, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.

First District.......THOMAS HOYNE;
Second District.......C. C. P. HOLDEN;
Third District.......ARNO VOSS;
Fourth District.......ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth District.......ROBT. C. BURCHELL;
Sixth District.......ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh District.......CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth District.......STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth District.......M. SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth District.......GEORGE EDMUNDS, JR.;
[illegible] District.......CHAS. STEINWEDELL;
Thirteenth District.......SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth District.......JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth District.......JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth District.......E. C. ZINK;
Seventeenth District.......JOHN HINCHLIFFE;
Eighteenth District.......WILLIAM H. GREEN;
Nineteenth District.......FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Division—R. A. D. MILBANK;
Central Division—DAVID A. BROWN;
Northern Division—ELI SMITH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an independent Republican journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to act in the Living Present, and leave to the future the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its relations are with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought, among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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It is stated that Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, has contributed $30,000 to the Greeley and Brown campaign fund. This is about the amount which he contributes involuntarily to Leet & Stocking each year. So it cannot be said that Mr. Stewart contributes his money exclusively to one party.

By the way, it would seem that Mr. Stewart's apprehensions of the great financial crisis which is to result from the election of Greeley and Brown are not so lively as those of sundry dead-beats who are traversing the country mouthing about currency, and gold, and foreign debt. Probably Mr. Stewart knows something about financial crises himself. He has been through crashes which carried to the ground every dry goods house in New York except his own. He has lost more money by such events than half of these wiseacres who are prating about "the great financial crisis" are worth. It is evident that he does not expect the election of Greeley to produce another one. It will perhaps bring on a financial crisis in the offices of Leet & Stocking, but the country can stand that.

OGLESBY IN CHICAGO.

Governor Oglesby's speech in Chicago was a very shrewd, hearty, and eloquent effort, provided it is regarded as a speech for Oglesby and Beveridge, and not as a speech for Grant. Of Grant's Presidential record Oglesby had absolutely nothing to say. He was notably silent on Grant's attempt to crush the independence of the Senate in the San Domingo business; the French arms sales, and the Custom House frauds; the Leet & Stocking business and the Casey business; on his appointments of persons who had made him large and costly presents; on his nepotism; on the obscurity of his Cabinet; in short, on all the acts which make Grant's as distinguished from those of Congress, or those which are embodied into law.

Oglesby's strong point consisted in his assumption that the present Grant party is entitled to all the credit which the Republican party of the past has won by its course from 1860 to 1872. He evidently gives the Grant party credit for having edited the New York *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, and other papers now in the Liberal party, and for having made Sumner's speeches against slavery, and for having conducted the finances of the war, and drafted Trumbull's Reconstruction acts, and so on. Now, it is quite absurd enough for the nest of office-seekers who met at Philadelphia to claim that the credit of all that Lincoln, Stanton, Fessenden, Grimes, McPherson, Wadsworth, Foot, Lyon, Baker, and the other dead statesmen and heroes of the war descends upon them, without claiming also the credit of all that was done for the Republican party by Chase, Sumner, Greeley, Schurz, Trumbull, Palmer, and its other great living opponents. When we come to deduct from the Republicans who have brought honor on the party those who are now dead and those who are now in the Liberal ranks, and reflect that the remainder, comprising the obscure crowd that mustered at Philadelphia, claim the credit due to the whole, as if the Philadelphia Convention itself had suppressed the Rebellion, we find the claim chiefly remarkable for its impudence.

On the whole, Oglesby's best points were his silence about Grant, his shrewd but rather hackneyed compliments to the magnificent energy of Chicago, and his assertion that Koerner, if elected, would not make half as good a Governor as Oglesby. For the purpose of giving to our readers as good a statement of the other side of the case as could be made, we reported and published Oglesby's speech in full. It is a hollow affair,—all about the last war, and nothing about the present or next one.

THE EVENING JOURNAL AND SENATOR TRUMBULL.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, in its efforts to malign Senator Trumbull, charges him with bribery in having received from the Government $10,000, during President Johnson's Administration, and while his impeachment was pending, as a fee in a Government law-suit, and in direct violation of law. Both the charge and the inferences which the *Journal* draws from it are false from the beginning to the end, and the charge which it institutes, and the use which it makes of it, either grow out of profound ignorance or wilful malice. During Mr. Johnson's Administration Senator Trumbull was employed by General Grant, in pursuance of a special law of Congress, as counsel for the Government in the cases of *ex-parte* McArdle (of Mississippi), and General George G. Meade, and General Ruger, Provisional Governor of Georgia, brought on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States. The cases were originally brought for alleged violation of the Reconstruction acts, and Attorney [General Stanbery peremptorily refusing to prosecute them, Senator Trumbull was employed by the Secretary of War, who derived his authority from a resolution passed by Congress, which President Johnson refused to approve, and which became a law without his signature. The Secretary of War, who thus legally employed Mr. Trumbull to represent the Government in the McArdle case, was General Grant himself, who, as Secretary *ad interim*, on the 8th of January, 1868, wrote to him notifying him of the desire of the Department to secure his professional services, to which communication Mr. Trumbull replied, accepting the charge of the case and asking for an associate. In reply, General Grant authorized him to secure Matt. H. Carpenter. After General Grant went out of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, Mr. Stanton retook possession of the office, and, on the 23d of March, 1868, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the same resolution of Congress, assigned Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Carpenter to take charge of the Georgia case. So far, therefore, from Mr. Trumbull having been employed by Mr. Johnson in the service of the Government, Mr. Johnson had nothing to do with it. Mr. Trumbull was employed by General Grant and Secretary Stanton, by express authority of Congress. More than this, Mr. Johnson had vetoed the Reconstruction acts,—and the bills had been passed over his vetoes,—which Mr. Trumbull was called upon to sustain because the Attorney General of the United States was also antagonistic to them, and had refused to appear. The money used for the expense of these suits was expressly appropriated by act of Congress for the purpose, and out of this money ($50,000) Senator Trumbull was paid $10,000, which fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton himself, without any consultation with Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Carpenter received the same amount. Of this sum the Secretary of War authorized the payment of $3,000 in March and April, 1868, and General Rawlins, as Secretary of War, paid the remaining $7,000 in April, 1869, a month after General Grant had become President. There only remains one point further to examine, and that is the *Journal's* charge of violation of law. There is a law which prevents members of Congress from practising in the Court of Claims, and another which prevents them from practising before the Departments on behalf of any claim against the United States; but there is an express exception in these laws which allows them to appear in the judicial tribunals, and no member of Congress is restrained by statute from practising in the courts of the United States, either for or against the Government. All these facts were stated by Mr. Trumbull in the Senate, on the 15th of March last. The *Journal*, by the way, says that he never denied the charges.

If the *Journal's* charges arise from ignorance, we hope we have made the case sufficiently clear to enable it to make a suitable retraction. If they arise from malice, we hope we have made the case so clear that its malice will be hereafter directed against General Grant, who employed Mr. Trumbull, or against the memory of General Rawlins, who paid him.

AFFAIRS IN MICHIGAN.

We print the letter of the Hon. Charles S. May, of Michigan, dated July 16, in which he reviews the political situation in that State and in the country. Mr. May, in describing his own position, describes that of thousands of other Republicans in every State of the Union, and the result in his case will be precisely the same as in that of all others, a union in support of Mr. Greeley. Mr. May, before taking any further action, proposes to wait until the State Convention shall determine whether Chandlerism is to be perpetuated in Michigan. It is hardly necessary to wait. Grantism is but an aggregation of Chandlerism, Pomeroyism, Cameronism. He is the man who rules in behalf of these graduates in the science of "Addition, Division, and Silence." All who oppose these oppose him; all who oppose him oppose these. They are the Regents who govern the country, and who, in consideration of their general authority, permit him to pension his relatives and his military ring upon the public, and keep him supplied, through Murphy and the mess, with horses, carriages, cigars, liquors, cottages, etc. The popular revolt is against Grant because Grant is used, with his eyes open, by these unprincipled political gamesters to further their own ends. Chandler rules Michigan with more than feudal arrogance; in his insolence of power he holds the political life of every man in Michigan in his hands. He decides who shall be voted for and who shall vote, and the only way to depose this coarse local tyrant is to depose the man at Washington who has delegated this authority to Chandler.

How Mr. May's manly protest is felt in Michigan can be judged from the comments of the Detroit *Tribune*, which paper, in publishing his letter, says:

> We shall see Mr May leave our side with regret, for the Republican party of Michigan owes much to the earnestness and the ability of his labors in its behalf. We contemplate the hegira of Greeleyism of the Donnellys, and the Cochranes, and Ashleys, with unruffled cheerfulness; but Mr May belongs to a class of influential men whose departure from our political fellowship we witness only with sincere sorrow.

Under the lead of Governor Blair and Mr. May, and the hundred other Republicans of Michigan, the revolution against Grant will prove as irresistible in that State as it is in the Northwest generally.

GREELEY AND JEFF. DAVIS.

The only important event of Mr. Greeley's political life concerning which the Grant party profess that he acted disloyally, was his signing the bail-bond of Jeff. Davis, along with Gerrit Smith, at Richmond, in May, 1867. Mr. Greeley has never repented of this act; on the contrary, has always avowed his willingness to accept all the consequences.

But Mr. Greeley was anticipated in even this act by Mr. Henry Wilson, the candidate of the Grant party for Vice President. That gentleman, on the 22d of March, 1867, introduced the following joint resolution in the Senate of the United States:

> WHEREAS, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States on the 11th day of May, 1865, and has since been held in confinement as a prisoner of war and as a prisoner of state in Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and
>
> WHEREAS, The said Jefferson Davis stands charged on the highest authority with the heinous crime of conspiracy to murder the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and
>
> WHEREAS, The said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offences charged against him, and through his legal counsel has claimed the right known to the law, has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the longer confinement of the said Jefferson Davis without a trial, or the assignment of a specific time for a trial is not in accordance with the demands of justice, the spirit of the laws, and the requirements of the Constitution; and that common justice, sound public policy, and the National honor unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and public trial, *or that he be released from confinement on bail or on his own recognizances*.

The act of Mr. Greeley, in going bail for Jeff. Davis, was demanded, in the language of Henry Wilson, by "common justice, sound public policy, and the National honor." When these Grantites yell about Greeley's bailing Jeff. Davis, let them read, in this resolution of Henry Wilson's, that Greeley and Smith were prompted by the demands of "National honor" and of "common justice."

Mr. Greeley's bond was in the sum of $100,000. He stands pledged to this day in the sum of $100,000 that Jefferson Davis shall appear and stand trial when called for. Which one of his accusers has furnished better security, or more of it, that Jeff. shall be forthcoming when wanted for this purpose? If the Grant party want to try Jeff., why don't they call for him, and declare Greeley's bond forfeited if he don't appear?

MORE HUMILIATING DIPLOMACY.

The case of Dr. Houard has been brought to a close by his release at the hands of the Spanish authorities; but, however gratified Dr. Houard and the American people may feel over this result, the circumstances attending it are none the less humiliating. Another disgraceful chapter in American diplomacy has to be added to the blunderings and puerile evasions which marked the course of the Administration with reference to the Alabama Claims question. When the case of Dr. Houard was first brought to the attention of the State Department, it was decided at once that it could not be a matter of correspondence with the Spanish Government. When, however, the evidence showed that Spain had no legal claim upon Dr. Houard, and public opinion began to enforce the demand for his release; when it was shown that Dr. Howard was an American citizen, and had never transferred his allegiance; and that, by the provisions of our treaty with Spain, he could only be tried by a legally-constituted tribunal, and not by a drum-head court-martial,—then the President made a peremptory demand for his release, which was presented by General Sickles upon his recent return from the United States to Madrid; and it was further intimated to the Spanish authorities that a refusal to comply with the demand would necessitate the withdrawal of General Sickles from his mission and a communication of the facts to Congress. General Sickles lost no time in presenting the demand, and Serrano, who, at that time, was engaged in the effort to save Spain from the Carlist conspiracies, was equally prompt in answering that he should be released with suitable apologies, and in assuring General Sickles of the friendly feeling entertained by Spain towards the United States.

The tenure of official power in Spain, however, is measured by a span, and each new wave of her multitudinous revolutions puts some new adventurer in power. Serrano fell, and Martes became Foreign Minister, and Dr. Houard remained in prison, and the popular opinion in Spain at once became prevalent that the Americans had no right to make a peremptory demand for his release, and that General Sickles had transcended his instructions. When the latter once more presented his case, he was informed that Dr. Houard could only be released as an act of clemency upon the part of the King. When General Sickles asked if there was to be any reply to Grant's peremptory order, he was met with a peremptory "No," and informed that Secretary Fish had changed the tenor of his instructions, and asked as a favor what before had been demanded with a threat. And in this manner Dr. Houard was released, as a man who had committed a crime against Spain, and had been pardoned by the King as a favor to General Grant. Even Dr. Houard himself had the manliness to protest against such a release, and to prefer to remain incarcerated, rather than acknowledge himself a criminal. The State Department, however, had no compunctions. They had become so accustomed to diplomatic humiliation in their dealings with Great Britain on the Alabama question, that the Spanish pill was an easy one to swallow, and they swallowed it with all the more avidity because General Sickles had informed them that the Spanish navy could send ours to the bottom of the ocean in twenty-four hours, and speedily wipe our commerce out of existence.

These are the plain facts which the American people are called upon to accept, and upon such facts as these they will pronounce their verdict next November. It remains to be seen whether they will indorse the ignorance and folly which have made American diplomacy a byword among the nations, or the humiliation and cowardice which have made them ask as a favor, from a third-rate power, what they had already demanded as a right.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* is urging the County Commissioners to buy the abstract-books, in opposition to a report of a Committee of that body, which declares, in substance, that, if the owners of the books would give them to the county for nothing, the county could not afford to take them. The reasons assigned by the Committee are, that the books are more or less defective, and that their possession by the county, in the way proposed, would make them presumptive evidence of title, and thus put upon the rightful owner of land, in every case of defective chain of title, the onus of disproving the showing of the books. So long as the books are in the hands of the present owners, or of other private parties, they are only admissible evidence, not presumptive evidence. Moreover, alterations made in the books by dishonest persons would be vastly injurious if they were made presumptive evidence, while such alterations would be comparatively harmless if they remain in the hands of private persons. "It would have been better for the public interest," say the Committee, "that these books had been swept away in October last, than that their defective chains should become presumptive evidence." This report is signed by the most eminent lawyer in the Board, who is also one of the most eminent in the city. We have yet to hear of any eminent lawyer who controverts the principles upon which the report is based.

The suggestion of the *Journal*, therefore, is, that the county shall pay $750,000 for certain books which, in its hands, would be a little worse than nothing. This is a good deal of money to pay for the privilege of getting into a scrape. But it is on the general level of the *Journal's* political economy.

The South Carolina bondholders, now in council in New York, make very little progress in reaching any results which look like a liquidation of the obligations they hold against the State. The only avenue of escape from repudiation is in a change of the National Administration. Mr. Boutwell's North Carolina speech, taking grounds against Reconciliation as the proper policy, has added to the general distrust which prevails in South Carolina, and four years more of carpet-bag rule will make repudiation imperative. If South Carolina can be once more brought under an honest and economical State Government, there is no doubt that all these obligations can be met in time; but, after four more years of plundering and piling up the State debt twenty millions per year, repudiation will become an absolute necessity. What is true of South Carolina is true of all the Southern States. Before these States were cursed with carpet-bag rule, their entire debt was $76,415,390. Now it has reached $292,626,015, or an increase in four years of over two hundred millions—an inflation which Mr. Boutwell was careful not to touch upon in his speech. This shows the character of the Governments which Grant has fastened upon these unfortunate States. It is not too late, however, to rescue the South from this gulf of financial ruin; but it can only be done by the removal of the present Administration, and the election of another which will allow these States to administer their own affairs in their own way, without being longer exposed to carpet-bag rapacity.

A controversy having arisen in the Grant party concerning the meaning of the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform, one of the contestants wrote a letter to Mr. Hermann Raster, of this city, a member of the Platform Committee, asking him what the true meaning of the thing is. The resolution itself is as follows:

> 16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

To the anxious inquirer Mr. Raster sends the following elucidation:

> MR. J. M. MILLER—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of July 8, I have to say that I have written the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform, and that it was adopted by the Platform Committee with the full and explicit understanding that its purpose was the discountenancing of all so-called "Temperance" (prohibitory) and Sunday laws. This purpose was meant to be expressed by reference to those rights of the people which had not been delegated to National or State Governments. It being assumed that the right to drink what one pleases (being responsible for all acts committed under the influence of strong drink), and the right to look upon the day on which Christians have their prayer-meetings as any other day, were among the rights not delegated by the people, but reserved to themselves.
>
> Whether this explanation of the meaning of the resolution will satisfy you or not, I do not know; but as you want to serve the cause of truth, so do I, and what I have stated here in regard to the true "meaning and intent" of the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform is the truth. Very respectfully yours,
>
> CHICAGO, July 10, 1872. HERMANN RASTER.

If Mr. Raster and the Platform Committee intended to say what he says they intended, why did they not say it, instead of leaving the faithful wandering in darkness in a labyrinth of obscure phrases about delegated and reserved powers?

The telegraph announces that ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has indorsed Grant. Now will not somebody get Pomeroy, of Kansas, to indorse Harlan? By getting Cameron to indorse Pomeroy, and Chandler to indorse Cameron, and Robeson to indorse Chandler, the thing might be made strong.

We published, last Wednesday, statistics showing that we pay $3,143,949 for managing our debt of $2,000,000,000, while the English pay only $479,375 for managing theirs of $4,000,000,000. Mr. Scammon says that this statement is "maliciously false," or else its writer is "profoundly ignorant." He then descends from vituperation to argument, and reasons thus: The Government gives to the Bank of England, which manages the debt, the right to do a banking business; the right to issue legal-tender notes, receivable for all public and private debts, for duties, imposts, and interest on the National debt; the exclusive right to issue bank-notes within a radius of sixty-five miles from London; the custody of the public deposits; and $480,000 a year. The last statement is incorrect. The amount paid last year was £95,875, which, at $5 per pound, makes the sum we have named, $479,375. The other statements are substantially true. Not one of them militates against the facts we have published. These privileges are not payments for managing the debt. They are devices for regulating the currency. We give almost precisely the same powers to our National Banks, and for the same reason. It would be as fair to say that we give these, and $3,143,949 besides, for managing our debt of $2,000,000,000, as to say that the English give the privileges we have noted, and $479,375 besides, for managing theirs of $4,000,000,000. When, however, Mr. Scammon says: "The manner in which the British debt is managed, at an apparently small cost to the nation, is entirely foreign to the practice of the United States," we add the words, "of late," and cheerfully concur with the sentiment.

The Campaign in Kansas.

Our Kansas exchanges come to us with cheering news. The Republicans of Kansas, who, in times past, fought the good fight and won honorable victories, are nearly all supporting Greeley. Many of the leading Republican papers of the State have already abandoned Grant. The Fort Scott *Monitor*, one of the most influential papers in Kansas, which has supported Grant and Wilson, in its issue of July 17 warned the Republicans of Kansas that public sentiment was so strongly aroused against corruption and corruptionists, that any attempt by Grant to back up Pomeroy and his gang would result in the knowledge, "before they got through the campaign, that 'There is a God in Israel.'"

The same paper has since then taken down the names of Grant and Wilson, and raised the names of Greeley and Brown. The editor, Mr. Manlove, "was editor of the *Weekly Monitor* for several years, and of the daily for the first two years of its existence. He is a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Kansas, and is the Treasurer-elect of Bourbon County by a majority of about 800, in an election at which the Democratic candidate for Sheriff was elected by about 350 majority."

The paper says:

> Swerving not a hair from its mission to punish iniquity in high places, to redeem the honor and good name of Kansas, and to put men of ability and character in all the places of power and trust, the *Monitor*, with Manlove at the head, will advocate the election of the old apostle of Republicanism, of purity, of reconciliation, and of an enduring peace—Horace Greeley.

The Lawrence *Republican*, edited by Dwight Thatcher, which supports Grant and Wilson, gives a description of how Grant is supported in that State, and the description answers for Illinois and other places as well as Kansas. It says:

> The honest Republican supports Grant because he is the regular nominee of the great Republican party; the pap-sucking Republican supports him that he (pap-sucker) may retain the precious bowl of his nourishment, or, peradventure, get a few additional spoonfuls, or, it may be, get an empty bowl filled. The honest Republican contents himself with a decent and reasonable advocacy of his candidate; the pap-sucker lays down in the dirt and rolls over and squeals in an excess of feigned enthusiasm. The honest Republican points out the strong points of his candidate, and regrets his weak ones; the pap sucker overdoes the thing, and claims for the being who feeds him the purity and power of a strong archangel. The honest Republican treats his opponent with courtesy; the pap-sucker, with cheeks distended, his nourishment running out at the corners of his mouth, his face greased up to his eyes, slobbers and hiccoughs out curses on his opponents as villains and fools. The honest Republican desires his party to remain honest; the pap-sucker cares not what villainies are perpetrated in the name of the party, so that he can feel the life-giving bowl between his fingers and the spoon of office between his teeth. The honest Republican welcomes only honest associates; the pap-sucker herds with polluted harlots, and gushingly throws his arms around the neck of every thief who claims to be a Republican, even though stolen beans may be rattling in his pocket at that moment. The honest Republican tries to possess his soul in patience; the pap-sucking Republican is deeply jealous; like a small but excessively loyal cur, he plants himself between his master's legs, and yelps shrilly and venomously at everybody who comes about, as if to say, "Hear how *I* bark!"

If that paper was published in Chicago, the State Central Committee would declare that it had forfeited public confidence, and ought to be replaced by Mr. Scammon's paper.

The same paper says:

> To the writer, who has been a Republican since the organization of the party, laboring both with pen and voice in its behalf, from 1855 down to this day, intrusted with the honorable duty of drawing up the first platform adopted by the Republican party of Douglas County, and writing the platform adopted at the organization of the party in the State at Osawatomie, it is a painful and humiliating sight to behold one after another of his old political associates leaving the ranks of the grand old party of our earlier and better history, and enlisting under a strange and alien banner. To see Marc. Parrott, and Governor Robinson, and ex-Senator Ross, and Governor Crawford, and F. P. Baker, and Judge W. C. Webb, and S. A. Manlove, and Colonel Burris, and Colonel Haberlein, and A. Thomas, and many others going away from us, and finally to see the guns of the old *Monitor* turned against us—this is pretty hard.
>
> The Liberal party is growing day by day in the State; and it is growing not through any merits of its own, but it thrives on the baseness and wicked folly of a knot of groveling bottle-holders and soulless "strikers," who assume to control the regular organization, and who attempt to bowl down every man and every newspaper that enters a protest against the delivery of the party, body and soul, to a man whose very name has become a synonym of those corrupt elements and practices that have earned for us the disgraceful title of the "Rotten Commonwealth."

The *State Record*, published at Topeka, the hitherto organ of the Republicans of Kansas, after six weeks' support of Grant and Wilson, has yielded to the popular revolution, and will support Greeley and Brown. It says:

> U. S. Grant, in his Administration, has been, and perhaps it has been better so, a personification of the Power idea of Government. Horace Greeley will be, during the next Presidential term, the representative of the humane, benignant, conciliatory idea of Government.

The Grant and Wilson Club, of Manhattan, Kan., have adopted the following resolutions:

> In view of the difficulty of actually *proving* corrupt practices, we lay down the proposition that, until men of unquestionable integrity become scarce, the claims of those who are generally believed to be unworthy should be rejected.
>
> S. C. Pomeroy, whose term as United States Senator expires on the 4th of March next, belongs to the latter class, and as his friends, and the enemies of the Republican party, are endeavoring to identify his cause with that of the Administration, we hereby declare ourselves unalterably opposed to his re-election.

These resolutions are indorsed by Republican papers all over the State.

Pomeroy has announced that, fresh from a personal interview with General Grant, and authorized by him to expound the Administration policy in Kansas, he will hold Grant and Wilson meetings all over the State. The office-holders make the issue, "Grant and Pomeroy;" against this every honest man in Kansas protests. The result is, that, in November, Kansas will give Greeley as large a majority, in proportion to the whole number of votes, as Missouri.

The trade-circular of Thomas J. Pope & Brother, dealers in pig-iron and metals, No. 292 Pearl street, New York, of July 12, has been inclosed to us by a business man to whom it was sent, who supports Greeley and Brown. This impudent document recites, first, that trade is depressed by the hot weather and the labor-strikes, which is probably true. It then adds:

> The nomination of Mr. Greeley has had a depressing effect on business, and has filled the minds of financial men with alarm and apprehension for the affairs of next season, should he be unfortunately elected. His well-known "on to Richmond" measures of specie payments—letting go all the reserve specie and currency in the Treasury, and declaring by act of Congress or by proclamation a return to specie payments next day; his hatred, so vituperatively expressed, of the trading classes; his association with Tweed and the deposed Ring leaders here, all point in his success to disaster and to the complete disorganization of society—disorganization being his pet doctrine, and "what he knows" of it his favorite practice.

The proper answer to this kind of blather is to stop trading with Thos. J. Pope & Bro., No. 292 Pearl street, New York. They have a right to their political opinions, of course; but, when they thrust them into their trade-circulars, along with the prices of pig-iron and antimony, and send them to the supporters of Greeley and Brown as a part of a market report, with lies about Greeley's association with "Tweed and the deposed Ring leaders here," the best way to answer them is to give them a wide berth, and let them transact business exclusively with those who agree with them in politics.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, said, in his recent speech:

> Judge Scofield, a Grant Republican member of Congress, and Chairman of the Investigating Committee that went to Louisiana, told me that he went to Grant and showed him evidence that this man Casey was a briber of legislators. It was a clear case, and Grant told them he would see about it, and he is seeing about it yet.

Mr. George W. Curtis says that Casey is retained, because it is "not easy to know the facts." No one will dispute Governor Blair's veracity. It is evident that Grant not only knows the facts, but knew them long ago,—knew the evidence of Casey's crimes. Will Mr. Curtis withdraw his plea of ignorance and hunt up some other excuse for the great sham Civil Service Reformer?

The report of the Senate Committee on the New York Custom House contains the following justification of bribe-taking:

> A good deal of testimony was submitted to the Committee on the subject of bribes and presents to officers connected with the Customs. That testimony only made clear one fact, that there was no necessity nor any apology for ever making them. The business of the merchants with the Custom House can be at all times as well transacted without any such bribes or presents. The testimony shows pretty clearly that *the practice would not be condemned by good morals, if it were not condemned by law*.

In other words, a Custom House official can take a bribe without at all sinning against "good morals." It is a mere technical offence. "Buckingham on Bribes" will scarcely be accepted as standard authority, except, perchance, in those Southern Courts which Senator Buckingham's Presidential candidate has so thoroughly debauched.

The *Svenski Monitoren* is a Swedish Liberal Republican paper, published at St. Paul. Recently, the Postmaster of that city was apprised by the Postmaster of Red Wing, Minn., that all of the subscribers of the *Monitoren* in the latter place refused to take their papers. The publisher was duly notified; but, before he made his arrangements for cancelling the Red Wing list, he received a letter from thirty subscribers there, complaining that their Postmaster refused to deliver their copies to them. So this nice little scheme has miscarried. Of course there is no chance of the punishment of this official for his misconduct and actual crime.

Statistics show that steam-boiler explosions have increased in frequency and severity in this country during the last few years. Experts attribute it to the greatly-enhanced cost of boiler-making. This causes the use of inferior metal and inferior workmanship. We must have our tariff, to protect Pennsylvania iron-monopolists, already enormously enriched at the expense of the people. As long as they make money, what matter if the people lose their lives? Legislators cling to the protection of pig-iron with pig-headed and dogged obstinacy, wilfully blind to the curse it entails on the nation.

The St. Louis *Democrat* (Grant paper) says:

> The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is troubled to find out whether this is or is not a Christian Government. We think it is; and, also, that the *Inter-Ocean* is a Christian newspaper. It is published for the double-barrelled purpose of making the Hon. John Y. Scammon a Consul here below and an angel up above. We trust it will succeed as to both.

Before Mr. Scammon becomes an angel up above, we trust he will see the necessity of paying what he owes to the School Fund of Chicago. He will not be able to fly with any gracefulness until he does that. The statute of limitations does not run among the angels.

From the Grant "Circular No. 3" we glean the following curious statement: "The present Administration has lost a smaller per cent of the public funds, through the dishonesty of officials appointed since March 4, 1869, than any previous Administration." As no previous Administration lost a dollar "through the dishonesty of officials appointed since March 4, 1869," this is evidently untrue. It is charitable to attribute its falsehood to ignorance of English grammar on the part of the Government clerk who has been hired (with the people's money) to write these electioneering appeals.

The Temperance Leagues of England seem to have gone mad. They have succeeded in turning half-a-dozen meetings of the friends of a License law into free fights. Doors have been broken open, seats smashed, and men attacked. We have not gone quite as far as this; but it is the legitimate offspring of the spirit which aims to force men into morality, whether or not they wish to go. It is but a step from declaring: "If you drink beer, I'll have you fined," to declaring: "If you say you'd like to drink beer, I'll pummel you soundly."

Last summer it was telegraphed to the newspapers from Long Branch, as an important piece of society news, that Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bemis, of Chicago, were enjoying the hospitalities of the President's cottage. On Saturday last, it was stated in the Associated Press despatches that "Thomas Murphy, H. P. Bemis, and a number of ladies dined with the President last evening." It is presumed that Mrs. H. P. Bemis was of the number.

From the official reports of the Treasury it appears that the "Executive" expenditures were $1,826,805 in 1860; $4,093,336 in 1865; $6,757,402 in 1868; and $9,412,418 in 1871. No details whatever are given, so that the people are left in the dark as to the cause of this enormous increase of "Executive" expenses,—an increase of 39 per cent since 1868; of 80 per cent since 1865; and of 415 per cent since 1860. The Philadelphia platform extols the economy of the present Administration.

A Grant campaign document says: "It (the present Administration) has collected a larger per cent of the public revenue at a smaller per cent of cost than any Administration since the days of Jackson." The official report of the Civil Service Board shows that out of $383,000,000 of revenue collected from the people, one-fourth—$95,000,000—never reaches the Treasury.

POLITICAL.

Congressional District Conventions will be held this week as follows:

LIBERAL.

July 23—Eighteenth Illinois, Cairo.
July 24—Eleventh Indiana, Lafayette.
July 25—Eighth Illinois, Gilman.
Nineteenth Illinois, Fairfield.

REPUBLICAN.

July 25—Fifth Illinois, Polo.
Eighteenth Illinois, Anna.
First Iowa, Burlington.

—The Georgia Democratic Convention meets at Atlanta, Wednesday, to nominate Governor and Electors. Governor James M. Smith has no opposition.

—The Vermont Liberal Convention, originally called to meet at Burlington, Wednesday, the 24th, has been postponed to the 31st inst., when the Democratic Convention will also be assembled, and a joint ticket will be nominated. The movement from Grant to Greeley will show to some effect, even in Vermont, in the September election.

—The Missouri Liberal Convention, to nominate a State ticket, is called to meet at Jefferson City, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

—The Administration office-holders are industriously circulating the report that Colonel A. C. Babcock, of Canton, will not accept the Greeley nomination for Congress in the Ninth District. The Peoria *Democrat*, however, says:

> When the Democratic and Liberal Congressional Convention selects Colonel Babcock to represent this District in the next Convention, he will not be found wanting, but will accept such nomination and will be elected. There is where the disappointment comes in.

—The Republicans of Canton, Fulton County, present the name of Granville Barrere for Congressional nomination. This disposes of the pretensions of Senator Thomas A. Boyd.

—One of the Administration papers in the Sixth Illinois District says:

> The prominent names mentioned in connection with the Democratic Liberal candidacy for Congress are P. L. Cable, Dr. Calvin Truesdale, James M. Allen, John H. Bryant, and Mr Stevens, present incumbent. Dr. Truesdale appears to be ahead just now.

—Dubuque papers have the rumor that ex-Mayor J. K. Graves, of that city, will be the Greeley candidate for Congress in the Third Iowa District. On the other side, it is said Lieutenant Governor Bullis will complete with Donnan for the Grant nomination.

—An Ionia correspondent of the Grand Rapids *Times* announces that the Hon. Randolph Strickland goes for Greeley.

—Some of the Kansas Republicans who have declared for Greeley: Samuel Crawford, Governor from 1864 to 1871; Charles Robinson, first Governor of the State in 1861; Marcus J. Parrott, Delegate in Congress from 1857 to 1861; Edmund G. Ross, Senator from 1866 to 1871; S. A. Manlove, editor of the Fort Scott *Monitor*; Colonel George P. Smith, editor of the Humboldt *Southwest*; Judge W. C. Webb, F. P. Baker, A. Thomas, Colonel Burris, Colonel Manlove, and, to quote from the Lawrence *Republican Journal*, "many others."

—General George C. Rogers, formerly of this city, promises to do good service for Greeley in Kansas, where he now resides.

—General James K. Moorhead and Thomas A. Marshall are among the prominent Republicans of Pittsburgh, Pa., who have declared for Greeley. It is not unlikely Mr. Moorehead will accept the candidacy for Congress in Negley's District, and be elected.

—James Monroe, of Oberlin, is the Republican nominee for re-election to Congress in the new Eighteenth District of Ohio.

—The *Telegraph*, a heretofore neutral German paper of Oshkosh, Wis., hoists the names of Greeley and Brown.

—Another Ohio Congressman—Dr. E. D. Peck, of the Toledo District—declines re-election. The Republican nomination is now conceded to General Isaac R. Sherwood, present Secretary of State. Convention next Thursday.

—General John Beatty, of Ohio, is not making any effort for re-election to Congress, and rather prefers to stay at home.

—Claim is made to 7,000 Greeley majority in Milwaukee County, Wis.

—The Waupaca (Wis.) *Republican* admits that 10 per cent of the Republican vote thereabout, and all of the Democratic, will be given to Greeley, and unwisely says the State is sure for Grant. But the 10 per cent allowance, carried forward, leaves Grant a majority of only 2,433, which is not a sure thing.

—In Berlin (Wis.) a very large number of Republicans have formed a Greeley Club. The Grant newspaper there (the *Journal*), in an article lampooning these personally, uses the following scurrilous language:

> Your are countrymen of Judas Iscariot, who sold his Master for $15, and can't forgive the party for interfering with their little cotton trade with the Rebels during the war.

—General Dentatus Dent, K. C. B., and C. B., and U. S. A., while escorting a number of delegates to the late Baltimore Convention through the White House, said, with that inimitable sarcasm for which he is famous, "I suppose, when Greeley is elected, you will fill this place with mammoth beets and gigantic cabbages?" "Yes," drily responded one; "we prefer live beets to dead beets, and mammoth vegetables to small potatoes."—*Washington Capital.*

—The Administration Congressional ticket in Minnesota is now complete, as follows: First District, Mark H. Dunnell, of Owatonna; Second, H. B. Strait, of Shakopee; Third, John T. Averill, of St. Paul.

—The Greeley Club at Hastings, Minn., starts with 112 Republicans. Hastings is in Dakota County, the home and political stronghold of Donnelly.

—The Elkader *Journal*, a Republican paper of Clayton County, Iowa, comes out for Greeley.

—The stampede from Grant to Greeley continues in Berrien County very satisfactorily.—*St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald.*

—The Rev. John T. Pettee and Wilbur F. Davis have taken the West Merriden (Ct.) *Citizen* and will do their level best for Greeley.—*Hartford Post.*

—Another German daily has placed the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns. This time it is the *Wisconsin Telegraph*, at Oshkosh. The editor says: "Grant's corrupt Administration has long been a stench in the nostrils of all high-minded Germans, and none will vote for the great Arms-Seller. Horace Greeley is the man who, in this as in every other respect, has always been on the side of the Germans and other good citizens. Greeley goes with us, and therefore we go with him.

PERSONAL.

—Judge Richard Busteed has gone to Europe.

—Mrs. Barry is spoken of by a New York paper, as "as the sweet-faced singer from Boston."

—The Rev. William Ives Budington is organizing a party of excursionists to Nova Scotia.

—Ex-Governor Ralph P. Lowe is now the Assistant United States District Attorney for Iowa.

—Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, has taken no action on the resignation of Judge Brayton, of the Dubuque District.

—President Weston, of Galesburg, Ill., has been importuned to take charge of a literary institution near Boston. It is thought he will accept.

—George D. Ashman, of Pittsburgh, is now acting as Paymaster of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway on account of Mr. Macken's sickness.

—The first appointment of a colored man to a Federal office in Connecticut, is that of Lieutenant H. Layne to be a letter-carrier at New Haven.

—Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is making the round trip, via St. Paul, Duluth and Lake Superior, to Chicago, the best summer resort of them all.

—Captain Cameron, the British Commissioner for surveying the Northwest boundary in connection with the United States Commissioner, is expected at Washington this week.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has laid the foundation of a residence at Faribault, to be known as the See House. This pretentious building will be "of wood, two stories, with pointed roof."

—Governor Parker has appointed Andrew H. Clarke Commissioner of Public Works in Jersey City, vice Bumsted, removed to the State Prison.

—The expenses of the recent Peschka-Leutner concert, at the Rink in Brooklyn, were $4,778.23; the receipts were $4,841.09; the profits amounted to the small sum of $62.86. Madame Peschka-Leutner received $1,000.

—Wachtel, with a young American lady, gave a concert on board the Alsatia, on his recent journey home, and the proceeds, $500, were given to the family of a sailor who had been knocked overboard and drowned.

Cold or Coal Harbor.

AURORA, Ill., July 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of this date occurs the following item:

> The name Cold Harbor (Saxon, *caldhereberga*) is common to many localities in England, from some of which, it appears, like other English local names, to have been transferred to Virginia. It originally meant an inn of the fashion of the Eastern caravanserais, where shelter only was furnished to the traveller, who brought his bedding and provisions with him.

While the Army of the Potomac was encamped in the vicinity of "*Coal Harbor*," Va., I noticed that some newspaper reporters called the place *Cold Harbor*, whereupon I instituted an inquiry of the old residents, and found that the name of the place was Coal Harbor, so named in the early settlement of the country, from the large amount of charcoal burned there, evidences of which are numerous at the present time. I think that you will find that General McClellan, in his official reports, gives the place its proper name, *Coal Harbor*. I think, had the writer of the paragraph to which I have referred been on the ground and mingled with the natives of the locality during the memorable encampment on the Chickahominy, and battles before Richmond, he would not have found it necessary to look up Saxon history to find a reason for the name of a place which has become conspicuous in American history. ABNER HAND,

Late Surgeon Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Letter from the Hon. George W. Cate, of Wisconsin.

STEVENS POINT, July 12, 1872.

G. L. Parks, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I find it quite impossible to be present at the political meeting called for this evening by yourself and others, and lest it might be said that I shirked the responsibility of taking position upon the political questions of the hour, I take this means of publicly defining my position in the present Presidential campaign.

In brief, then, I am in favor of Greeley and Brown, because I believe Mr. Greeley "to be a scholar and conservative statesman of sound and liberal views, of great experience, of generous patriotism, with a character for honesty and purity never impeached," and in favor of those reforms conceded by all parties to be so essential to the future welfare of the country, and which the dominant party, although professedly in favor of, are so tardy in putting in force. A man whose record upon all the great issues of the past thirty years, that have arisen in the history of our country, cannot, I think, be successfully assailed; his heart has ever beaten in sympathy for those honest but lowly men and women whose hard condition of life demands, though as a rule receives but little of the attentions of Government. I know and believe in his noble and generous impulses.

I am opposed to learning and experience. Grant, for, though admiring of General I believe his administration a fair soldier, most of the questions more deeply affecting the welfare of the country; because of his persistent attempt to arrogate to himself the exercise of power not delegated to him; because of his repeated attempts to procure the repeal of long established laws, that he might gratify his personal wishes; because of his long neglect to put in force needed reforms in Civil Service, when he alone has the power to do it; because, in short, I lack confidence in him as a statesman, and believe a change will be productive of infinite good to the whole country. G. W. CATE.

—Aristocratic Kentuckians are in a flurry because the son of the President of Berea College has eloped with a pretty mulatto girl.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Letter from the Hon. Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The following letter, which we publish by request, explains itself:

KALAMAZOO, July 16, 1872.

Hon. A. H. Morrison:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst., referring to the political situation, has been received.

It is true that you and I were among the very first to move in this State toward the organization of the Republican party. For myself I can say that, nurtured in the old anti-slavery school of politics, and casting my first Presidential vote for an anti-slavery candidate, I had the honor, in the month of May, 1854, to draft and report to a large public meeting at Battle Creek resolutions strongly recommending an abandonment of old political organizations, and the foundation of a new party to resist the encroachments of the slave power. This was two months before the great Convention at Jackson where you and I first met and participated in the immortal work of that day.

I agree with you that the great work of the Republican party is done. Electing its candidate in 1860 on a platform pledging opposition to the extension of slavery simply, that institution and its allies went into open revolt against the Government, and in the war which followed, slavery itself went down before the necessity of saving the National life. The war ended and slavery destroyed, the Republican party went right on in its grand course to secure all the fruits of the victory by successive Constitutional amendments, which have now irrevocably declared not only the freedom of the slave, but his full citizenship and political equality before the law. The Union is now entirely restored, every State fully represented in Congress, the negro has the ballot North and South, and the late slave now sits in Congress, on the Judge's bench, and in the Governor's chair.

It cannot be successfully questioned that this settles finally, by solemn legislative action and Constitutional amendments, all the questions which have grown out of the institution of slavery and the war, and which have been at issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, and most fitly and grandly closes that great work of the Republican party. And, as if to make the record complete and put forever at rest all danger that what has been done will be disturbed, not only has the South laid down its arms, but the great Democratic party, in full National Convention, has just adopted, with surprising unanimity and apparent heartiness, a platform fully enunciating all those great results of the war, and joined in the nomination of two of the most pronounced Republicans of all the land for President and Vice President.

And now what is our individual duty as Republicans and as citizens? The natural political order would be for a party which has achieved such results and rendered such great service to the country and to liberty to remain in control of the Government—even, if for no other reason—as a reward for what it has done in the past. Such I believe would have been the judgment and temper of the American people, and the continued ascendancy of the party would not now be threatened or endanged but for the most amazing folly and mismanagement on the part of its self-constituted leaders.

Why is the Republican party to-day split in two, and why is the Democratic party moving with renewed energy and power to join the Liberal Republican movement and overwhelm the present Administration? I speak now simply of the party situation. Who does not know that all this could have been avoided by a little common sense and toleration on the part of the Administration leaders. More than a year ago it was plain that the President had divided the party. When Mr. Sumner was removed from his Committee the feeling was so strong and pronounced that it was concluded then that it would be unwise and inexpedient to renominate General Grant. But in spite of all this, in the face of all protests and warnings, his renomination has been pushed and effected, at least, at the cost of a partial disruption of the party, by driving out its great leaders and thousands upon thousands of its best men all through the country. Who is so blind as not to see that had it been known six months ago that Mr. Colfax, or Mr. Blaine, or some other Republican statesman, would be nominated at Philadelphia, the Republican party would to-day be compact, and intact as of old, with Mr. Greeley writing strong leaders in the *Tribune* for it, and Mr. Sumner making great speeches in its behalf, and Carl Schurz leading on the stump with his electric and commanding eloquence his great army of Germans to its rescue. And the Democratic party, disheartened and discouraged by so many defeats in the past, would have made but a feeble resistance, and our victory would have been assured from the start.

But no. General Grant must be nominated, even if the party is to be destroyed thereby. And so the insane cry is set up, "Let Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley go if they will—we can get along without them." Let Trumbull, and Schurz, and Cassius M. Clay, and Governor Palmer, and Governor Blair, and all the rest go, "We have got enough without them." What amazing folly! Have we not here the madness that precedes destruction? Little partisan editors swell up in their importance and denounce a man like Charles Sumner, a statesman, standing on a height that Clay or Webster never reached, the greatest of Republican statesmen and orators, the immortal advocate of humanity and the slave, and call him "renegade," "apostate," "treacherous," "sorehead," simply because he had the courage to raise his voice against this stupendous party folly and suicide! The dog that "bays the moon" seems to me hardly further from the object of his impotent rage than such a little partisan from the exaltation of a man like Charles Sumner, whose fame fills both hemispheres, and whose place in history is secure.

"We can get along without them." As a Republican, I protest against such folly. I say, on the contrary, that the party could have got along without the renomination of General Grant, and without the necessity of driving out its best men.

But what shall we now do? To me, I confess the question is full of difficulty. Never "a Grant man" in the original sense of the term, I am neither, on the other hand, a particular admirer of Greeley. If Mr. Adams had been nominated at Cincinnati, I should have at once supported him.

But Mr. Greeley's nomination was a surprise and a disappointment, and it then looked as though it would not be indorsed, and that the contest would be between Grant and a Democratic candidate on something like the old issues. In this case my duty would have been clear. But now that Mr. Greeley has been indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and put on a platform equally as sound and good, in my judgment, as the one adopted at Philadelphia, the whole situation is changed.

The general situation is also complicated by the particular situation here in Michigan. You and I have been laboring for years in what has not improperly been called the anti-Chandler wing of the Republican party. As in the Nation Grantism has been supplanting Republicanism, so here in Michigan Chandlerism has long been the ruling power. Everything has been made to bend to the interests of one man and his particular adherents. This one man power has of late grown to such proportions that it has controlled even the minor offices and matters of the party. Every man who has opposed it, or who is distasteful to it, has been struck down at any cost. With the whole patronage of the Government to help it, commanding unlimited money and unscrupulous agents to disburse it for the control of caucuses, the press and other political agencies, it is truly a despotism in the party hard and grievous to bear.

And it must not be born any longer! But in what way shall it be overthrown? You and Governor Blair and other good men say it cannot be done inside the party, and you have gone outside the party to fight the corruption within it. I have been and am still loth to do this. I make no question of your right, nor of my own right, to leave the party whenever in our judgment and conscience, it may seem best and right to do so. I utterly despise that policy of denunciation and intimidation now being made use of to hold the Republican party together. As though this is not a free Government where men can vote as they choose! What higher law has party, ever, than the public good and men's conscientious convictions as to what is for the public good? And yet to-day all over this country the political lash is being unsparingly applied to keep men in a party which itself, only a few years ago, was formed by bolters and "come outers" from other organizations and founded on the broadest ideas of liberty!

But while I have a right to leave the party whenever I please, that no man has any business to question, I have equally as good a right to stay in it as long as I please. This right I have exercised up to the present time, all the while being reluctant to assume that Chandlerism would compel us to leave the party in order to break up its power. I confess the present prospect is discouraging, but I shall wait until the State and Congressional nominations are made, until I am fully satisfied that the party in Michigan is hopelessly in the hands of Chandler and under his dictation, when, being convinced of that fact, I shall join you and all other honest and fearless men in the struggle against political despotism and corruption.

I am, as ever, yours very truly,

CHARLES S. MAY.

Senator Sumner Advising Colored Men to Vote for Horace Greeley.

From the Boston Globe (Grant).

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A gentleman who called on Senator Sumner this morning found him busily engaged in the preparation of a letter in reply to one received by him signed by one hundred colored men, asking his advice as to how they should vote at the coming Presidential election. The Senator, in his reply, which will be brief, advises not only that they vote for Greeley, but that they use all honest endeavors to secure others of their race to vote likewise, reminding them of the fact that Greeley, like himself, was one of their first and firmest friends.

—A mile stone in Wenham, Mass., bears this inscription: "I—7; B—20: Job 30, 23: I know that thou wilt bring me to death and to the house appointed for all the living. A. D. 1710." The first part means Ipswich, 7 miles; Boston, 20 miles. The text was added for the spiritual improvement of passers-by.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Double Execution in North Carolina.

Two Brothers Hanged for the Murder of a Whole Family.

NAL SITUATION.

the Hon. Charles S. ...ddlemacon, Mich.

...tter, which we publish by ...itself:

KALAMAZOO, July 16, 1872.

Your letter of the 11th the political situation, has ...

...on and I were among the ...in this State toward the ...e Republican party. For ...hat, nurtured in the old ...of politics, and casting ...ial vote for an anti-slavery ...he honor, in the month of ...it and report to a large ...Battle Creek resolutions ...ading an abandonment of ...nizations, and the founda...ty to resist the encroach...ave power. This was two ...e great Convention at Jack...s and I first met and ...he immortal work of that ...

...n that the great work of ...arty is done. Electing it ...on a platform pledging op...tension of slavery simply, ...hed its allies went into open ...Government, and in the ...wed, slavery itself was ...necessity of saving the ...e war ended and slavery ...party went right ...course to secure all the ...ry by successive Constitu...s, which have now irrevo...e only true freedom of the ...citizenship and political ...e law. The Union is now ...every State fully repre...the negro has the ballot ...and the race stands now ...on the Judge's bench, and ...chair.

...ccessfully questioned that ...e solemn legislative ac...itional amendments, all the ...have grown out of the in...ery and the war, and which ...en between the Republican ...parties, and most fully and ...at great work of the Re...And, as if to make the rec...e put forever at rest all dan...e been done will be disbar...the South laid down its arms ...mocratic party, in suit Na...on, has just adopted, with ...mity and apparent hearti...fully announcing that those ...the war, and joined in the ...p of the most pronounced ...ll the land for President and ...

...is our individual duty as ...d as citizens! The natural ...would be for a party which ...h results and rendered such ...th the country and to liberty ...ntrol of the Government—...her reason—as a reward for ...in the past. Such I believe ...the judgment and temper ...people and the continued ...e party would not now be ...enged but for the most ...and mismanagement on the ...beatified leaders.

...publican party to-day split ...why is the Democratic ...with renewed energy and ...the Republi...and overwhelm...istration? I speak now ...arty situation. Who does ...all this could have been ...e common sense and toler...of the Administration lead...year ago it was plain that ...divided the party. When ...removed from his Commit...was so strong and pro...was concluded then that it ...and inexpedient to remem...Grant. Sumner's attack ...of all protests and warnings, ...has been pushed and ef...at the cost of a partial dis...y, but with the great ...hands upon thousands of ...ough the country. Who is ...see that had it been known ...that Mr. Fisher, or Mr. ...other Republican, could ...e nominated at Phila...Republican party would ...pped, and instead of ...ding and leading radors ...rts behalf, and Carl Schurz ...ump with his eloquence and ...ersuasion, would arrest ...esence. And the Democrats ...ied and discouraged by so ...the past, would have made ...ndidate, and our victory ...assured from that hour. ...eral Grant must be nomi...e party is to be destroyed ...the insane cry is set up, ...he is going to be defeated ...an get along without them," ...and Schurz, and Cassius M. ...or Palmer, and Governor ...next go. We have got ...

...y fully to secure our victory ...s paramount election. Let...ors swell up in their impor...nce a man like Charles ...man, standing on a height ...he never reached, the ...blican statesmen and orga...rial advocate of humanity ...and call him "renegade," ...treacherous," "scorehed," ...heel of the courses to pursue ...this stupendous party folly ...o dog that "bays the moon" ...tly further from the object ...rages himself. This little party...itation of a man like Charles ...ame ills both hemispheres, ...in history is secure. ...hood men, without detection, ...Columbus and Govan Adair, and Martin ...aynard, who all denied their guilt, were convicted, and sentenced to be executed on the 16th of January, a day or two before that time, the father of the Adairs, Henderson Adair, appeared with a respite from the Governor until the 23rd of July.

...But a short time before they received the respite came Baynard made a confession. He said he was willing to die with a "lie in him;" so he told all he knew. He stated that on the ...ternoon of the ...ssion Adair, father of Columbus and ...Orvis, came to him and told him that he and his boys were going to put Silas Weston out of the way, and that he, Baynard, had to go along and help to do it; that Henderson Adair and his sons, Columbus, Govan and Orvis, were to go to the house, a number of bushes not far from the scene of the murder, and there agreed on the manner in which the Weston family should be put out of the way. That in the afternoon after dark Henderson Adair returned home, the four Adair boys and himself going on towards Silas ...ston's; that on reaching the house the dog growled and Polly Weston had stated; that thereupon Crayton Adair discharged a small ...ngle-barrelled pistol into the house through a crack in the wall; that Columbus and Govan Adair and he all went into the house and committed the murder just as Polly Weston had stated; that the two young Adairs, Crayton and Avery, remained outside of the house, &c. Baynard made this statement under oath. He persists in saying that he was in terror of the Adairs and could not help what he did.

The confession of Baynard having just been made when Henderson Adair brought the respite, the Sheriff was saved the trouble of hunting for Henderson; all he had to do was to turn the latter on him in jail with his sons, which he very promptly did. Avery and Crayton Adair were soon after-ward arrested and lodged in jail with their father, where they will all remain until their trial in October next.

The confession of Baynard led to his further respite till Friday, the 18th of October, 1872. It was thought that in the meantime the other Adairs can be arrested, in the belief that Baynard will be executed on the day fixed, though an effort will be made to have him's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary.

Fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock the prisoners, Govan and Columbus, appeared with the Sheriff and his Deputy on the scaffold. They remained on the stage with a firm step. Govan's eyes were fixed on the ground; Columbus looked anxiously over the immense crowd present. On reaching the platform they took seats between the Sheriff and his Deputy. They were both dressed in black suits, and wore white shirts with cravats. Columbus had a red ribbon fastened to his shirt; Govan a black one. Soon the minister came on, and, standing on his feet, prayed fervently for the prisoners. They stood removed by it. Columbus called for water, and, having drank, addressed the crowd, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: I feel it to be my duty to make a few remarks. I am to be executed for that which I am clear of. I have been tried and convicted by a jury of my own peers, and I must now die on the gallows. There has been this and that charged against me, as you all know; but when a man says I am dishonest he tells an untruth. I have ever done wrong, it was not intentional, but I did it through ignorance. I was raised right, and have tried to do right in the sight of God and man, and I believe if I could have gotten a new trial I could have shown my innocence. I applied for it, but it was not granted. I don't know who is to blame for it. Those Morgan boys, Brad and Webb, and Polly Weston, all have said they would not have known who to put it on if some one had not told them to put it on me. My father and two little brothers have been arrested. Why is it because Martin Baynard confessed and laid it on them. He told the basest and most blackest falsehood to save his own life. He says he did it, and that I was along too. I don't know whether he is guilty or not; but I am not guilty. I say this before God, who is soon to judge me; before that God who judges all men, all nations, and peoples. They say I was an enemy of the negro. Do you see this dried string? It hangs as it always did. I think it unjust that this man Baynard should be respited and we hanged. The Governor has not done right. I advise everybody to be careful how they keep such a man in office. He snares a man who swears a lie, but hangs me because I will not confess. I will never confess, because I am not guilty. I fear not to speak this in the presence of God, who this moment looks down on my heart. And when you see me go down you will see a man go down who is not afraid to die. The world may say I am not guilty, but I go down with white conscience. I look upon the face now to-come here from Barbecue, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties to swear against me. They would disk-ear for me, they care not for God or man. I have been in jail a long time. The Sheriff and his Deputies, and the jailer, have all been kind to me, and I now thank them for it. And now, you men on that wagon over there, I make this request of you: Take our bodies to Rutherford County and see that we are buried. Judgment! Answer—We will!" And to one and all of this large crowd, I bid you a last fare well!"

Having concluded his speech, Columbus requested the Sheriff to show him his coffin. The lid being removed he gazed upon it without the slightest apparent feeling, and then took his seat.

Govan immediately stood upon his feet, and addressed the crowd. He said if it had fallen to his lot to die on the gallows, that he would not say much, as he had made a statement to the newspaper reporters that would be published, and also an affidavit. But I am not guilty of murder; the stain is not on my hands, though I have been tried and convicted; but that does not make me guilty. The murder of Silas Weston and children was a most atrocious crime, but I did not commit it. Baynard has made a confession and charged the crime on my father and brothers. He is a coward, and confessed to save his life. But I will never confess, not to save my own life. When I say a thing I mean it. What my brother has said about the Governor, I endorse. He could pardon a coward, but he could not show clemency to a brave man. Some people don't like the looks of a brave man, but would run a cow-lane. Well, I will show you that there is one man in Western North Carolina who is not afraid to die. I am glad so many of you have come out to see me die. I have no more to say."

The speeches having been concluded, the minister again appeared on the scaffold and addressed the crowd in a most eloquent and impressive manner. The ministrations then offered a last prayer for the condemned, who humbly kneeling on the platform. Columbus also knelt, but Govan sat erect in his chair, notwithstanding Columbus asked him to get on his knees. The prayer having been said, the minister bade them farewell. The Sheriff and his Deputy also bade them goodby.

The Sheriff told them to stand up. They arose with alacrity and stood erect while the nooses were being placed on their necks. No change of expression could be seen on their countenances—not a nerve quivered. The Sheriff now bound their arms behind their bodies, and then tied their feet together just above their ankles. The knots of the ropes were close together, and the slack of the rope was carried to the rear of the platform, and secured from the scaffold, having first cut on the white paper.

The process of the drop was hidden beneath and behind the scaffold; but it was a simple lever, so connected with the main support of the platform that it could be easily worked. The Sheriff placed himself at the end of the lever, and Columbus being asked, "Are you ready?" said, "Yes," when the Sheriff touched the lever with the foot. A dull clap was heard, and the bodies of Columbus and Govan Adair were seen dangling in the air. In a few seconds slight convulsive shudders passed through their frames, and they were motionless.

In ten minutes the pulse ceased to beat, and in another minute or so their hearts throbbed no more, and their souls took their everlasting flight. In fifteen minutes they were cut down and placed in their coffins. The people then—some three or four thousand of them—quietly dispersed.

The motive they evidently had for the crime Govan let out in a conversation with the reporter. His brother and himself had been indicted for stealing Bogen, and Silas Weston was an important witness against them.

A WEDDING TOUR ENDED.

The Sad Fate of Colonel Barnett and Mr. C. S. Kellett—A Terrible Railway Accident in Switzerland which Recalls Two Splendid Receptions in America.

From the New York Herald.

VIENNA, Austria (July 10), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

In a terrible railroad accident near Lautenberg, a Swiss village, the other day, one American lost his life and several others were severely injured. On the 26th of April last Mr. Frank H. Barnett, only son of General Harry Barnett, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a millionaire, residing in Park Place, Newark, N. J., was married to Miss Dollie May Gray, daughter of the ex-President of Albany. The wedding, which was celebrated at the residence of the groom's father in Newark, was surpassingly grand. Flowers, flags, music, and everything that could be done to make the occasion a memorial of the wealth purchase were there to render the occasion one of the most magnificent in the annals of society. There were four bridesmaids and four groomsmen, and fifteen hundred guests. The bridal gifts were valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, the thirty-three thousand of which was in money, besides diamonds and other precious stones enough to stock a large jewelry store. A *dejeuner* was served under a canvas tent on the lawn, and dancing, also on the lawn, prevailed until a late hour. The young people started, the same evening, on a bridal tour through the States.

The marriage was solemnized on a Friday. Superstitious people will see in this fact an omen of the disaster which followed. To give the real reason for choosing that day will necessitate the narration of a romance. Mr. Barnett's grandfather died in Vevay, Switzerland, possessed of an enormous fortune, all of which he devised to his grandson on condition that he should remain single until his twenty-first birth-day. In case he should marry before that day, the whole was to revert to a cousin of the legatee. Young Barnett was twenty-one years of age on the 29th of April, at noon. Vevay time, which is seven hours in advance of New York time, and the ardent young lover could not wait a day longer for the consummation of his happiness.

Among the guests at the Barnett-Gray wedding were Mr. Charles Read Kellett of Kansas, and Miss Rose L. Irtington, only daughter of Mr. Irtington, an immensely wealthy Wasatch Mormon, and a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Kellett was son of Capt. John Kellett, who nobly perished in the Mississippi river way, having been up the privateer which he commanded rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the enemy. Two of three brothers of the Captain were also killed in the same way, gallantly fighting for their country. Young Mr. Kellett was only twenty years of age) fell heir to a large fortune at his father's decease, and Mr. Barnard added greatly to it by speculations in the coal trade, in which business he was a leading dealer. The requirements of his calling led him frequently and much of his time in California, and he had just recently returned from that State when his friend's marriage was solemnized.

Mr. Kellett was a more powerful magnet than this, however, that drew him toward the East. He was to be married himself, and his bride elect was the beautiful Miss Irtington, of whom we have spoken. The ceremony was solemnized on Thursday, May 28, in the presence of an immense assemblage of distinguished persons from all parts of the Union. If the other wedding was brilliant, this was far more so. Our society, in describing it, called it "the grandest wedding of the season." Over two columns of space were taken up by the report, one column being occupied with a catalogue of the principal presents alone. Of these $26,000 was in money, and another column was filled in the same way, calling the list of wedding gifts. Among the latter, made in accordance with the Mormon custom, was a splendid diamond ring, which was forced into the flesh so that it had to be sliced off. Three other gentlemen in the car, members of the party, were killed outright, and many others wounded or injured.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE STARS.

Important Discoveries by Dr. Huggins —The Velocity of the Stars Measured by the Spectroscope—Remarkable Facts About Stars Drifting Toward Space.

From the London Spectator.

At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Dr. Huggins, the eminent spectroscopist, made an extraordinary statement respecting the motions of stars in space among the stars. The results he announced were so wonderful that it will be well briefly to explain how they have been obtained, as well as their relation to what had formerly been known upon the subject. Our readers are doubtless aware that the stars are not really fixed, but are known to be travelling swiftly through space. To ascertain the velocity with which certain of the stars are moving, our indeed can the astronomer recognize any signs of motion save by prolonged observation. But the spectroscope has of late years been applied with wonderful success to this problem. It is known that if we hold a flame of burning hydrogen before the slit of a spectroscope, and then look through the latter, we see a bright line in the green part of the spectrum. If we hold a flame of burning sodium before the slit, we see two bright lines in the yellow part of the spectrum. Now, if the source of light—the flame, for example—be approaching the eye, the lines will be displaced toward the violet end of the spectrum; if it be receding from the eye, they will be displaced toward the red end. The amount of displacement is exactly proportional to the velocity with which the source of light is approaching or receding from the eye. Hence, if we can measure the displacement of the lines in the spectrum of a star, we can ascertain the velocity with which it is approaching or receding from us. Dr. Huggins has been engaged for years in applying this principle, and has now obtained, as well as their relation to what had formerly been known upon the subject. Our readers are doubtless aware that the stars are not really fixed, but are known to be travelling swiftly through space. To ascertain the velocity with which certain of the stars are moving, our indeed can the astronomer recognize any signs of motion save by prolonged observation. But save by prolonged observation. But the spectroscope has of late years been applied with wonderful success to this problem. It is known that if we hold a flame of burning hydrogen before the slit of a spectroscope, and then look through the latter, we see a bright line in the green part of the spectrum. If we hold a flame of burning sodium before the slit, we see two bright lines in the yellow part of the spectrum. Now, if the source of light—the flame, for example—be approaching the eye, the lines will be displaced toward the violet end of the spectrum; if it be receding from the eye, they will be displaced toward the red end. The amount of displacement is exactly proportional to the velocity with which the source of light is approaching or receding from the eye. Hence, if we can measure the displacement of the lines in the spectrum of a star, we can ascertain the velocity with which it is approaching or receding from us; and the star's motion in the line of sight—that is, its motion toward or from the earth—is thus determined. But the star may be moving in any direction, and its motion in the line of sight is only a part of its motion. Its motion across the line of sight—that is, its motion in a direction at right angles to the line of sight—is determined by the star's apparent displacement among the more distant stars. Suppose, for example, that a star is moving directly toward the earth at the rate of 100 miles per second. Its motion in the line of sight is 100 miles per second, but it has no motion across the line of sight. Suppose, on the other hand, that a star is moving at the rate of 100 miles per second in a direction at right angles to the line of sight. Its motion in the line of sight is nothing, but its motion across the line of sight is 100 miles per second. Suppose, again, that a star is moving at the rate of 100 miles per second in a direction which is inclined at an angle of 45° to the line of sight. Its motion in the line of sight is 70 miles per second, and its motion across the line of sight is also 70 miles per second. Hence, by measuring the displacement of the lines in the spectrum of a star, we can ascertain the velocity with which it is approaching or receding from us, but we cannot ascertain its motion across the line of sight. To ascertain this latter motion we must observe the star's apparent displacement among the more distant stars. Suppose, for example, that a star is moving directly toward the earth at the rate of 100 miles per second. Its motion in the line of sight is 100 miles per second, but it has no motion across the line of sight. Suppose, again

WASHINGTON.

Prospect of a Revival of the McGarrahan Claim.

The Postal Cards to Be Ready for Distribution in September.

General Sherman to Return Home in September.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MC'GARRAHAN CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—It seems that, contrary to the general belief, the notorious McGarrahan claim is not yet disposed of, but is likely to again come to vex the public patience and the courts. A commission has for some time been taking testimony in a suit which has been instituted by McGarrahan against the New Idria Mining Company for the rents, profits, etc., of the mines for the past several years. The testimony taken by a Commissioner of California was closed yesterday.

THE PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION.

It is again given out, by the highest Administration authority present in the city at this season of almost universal absence, that the President will come here on Tuesday next to stay during the day, should there be enough members of the Cabinet present to hold a meeting. Otherwise it will be postponed to a more convenient time. There are now four members here. Two of them, Boutwell and Delano, leave to-morrow, and Williams and Belknap will remain. Senator Sawyer arrived here last night, and says if the President does not come to-morrow he will be obliged to go to Long Branch to see him. The Senator says he should be in North Carolina if he thought he was needed, but that State is sure for the Administration party by at least 10,000 majority.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

The Post Office Department, in answer to many inquiries relating to the new postal-card system, states that a business printed card will be charged one cent for transmission, provided it has an address only written on it. For more than this the regular postage will be charged. A person cannot make postal-cards of himself by attaching a one cent stamp on a blank card, and then writing on it. No card will be recognized but that one issued by the Department. The card will be ready for sale and distribution by Postmasters some time in September.

SPIRIT STAMPS.

On Monday the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will commence to issue on orders received through his Collectors the new series of distilled spirit stamps, as authorized by the act of July 6, 1872. The old series go out of use on and after August proximo.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MIXED COMMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American and ... Commission has done but little business. Palacios took the place of Gen. Cushing as representative of the Mexican Government.

American and Spanish Mixed Commission makes slow progress, owing to the ... ities and long time required in obtaining proofs in support of claims.

PERSONAL.

Private letters from General Sherman say he returns to the United States in September. Secretary Boutwell leaves for Groton this week.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The completion of Vanderbilt's underground city railroad is definitely promised within two years. The surveys have been completed, and excavations will be begun next September. No tunnel will be bored, but excavations made and arched over. Work will proceed simultaneously on each half-mile section between the City Hall and Forty-second street. The cuts will be in sandy soil, except for about a dozen blocks north of Thirteenth street, where rocky strata exist. The road will run east of ... [illegible] ... and pass under the sewer on Pearl street. While the excavations are proceeding in the streets traffic will be accommodated by temporary bridges. The plans are so arranged that a person going down town can only reach the down track, and a person going up town the upper track. The cars will be so constructed that passengers will get out on the sides right directly from their seats. In this way the whole train can be emptied in a minute.

[To the Associated Press.]

MARINE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived—Steamers Oceanic, ... from Liverpool, and City of Brussels.

THE CUBAN PIONEER.

The Herald's Washington despatch states that Captain Norton, of the Pioneer, had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday. Secretary Fish declined recognizing Norton as a Cuban, although the latter was in full uniform. He discussed the matter of the seizure of the Pioneer. Norton claimed that the Pioneer was sold to the Cuban authorities at St. Marie, Hayti, after having sold the cargo she took from New York under the name of the Resolute. Her register as the Resolute was divided, according to law, at St. Marie, one-half being sent to Minister Bassett, and the other half being retained by Norton, who gave it up to the United States authorities at New York Thursday last. Since her sale and change of name, the Pioneer has not once hoisted the American flag, and, when overhauled, was four miles from land. Secretary Fish said the Pioneer must be subject to the action of the Courts. Captain Norton replied that that was what he desired, and reminded Fish that free Cuba was already recognized by Chili, Venezuela, Columbia, Grenada, and Peru. Fish asked Norton if he would haul down the Cuban flag now flying on the Pioneer, but Norton said he would leave that for an armed force of the United States to do. Norton feels confident that the Pioneer will soon be released.

ERIE MATTERS.

By advice of counsel, the Erie Railway Company have decided to repudiate the $225,000 of scrip, awarded in 1869 to holders of preferred stock in lieu of accumulated interest then due them on their certificates.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

John Miller, formerly an attache of Sub-Treasurer Butterfield, and who, some time ago, was bailed for forging a $20,000 check on a banking firm, was arrested, last night, on charges of forgeries to a large amount on twelve different firms, besides forging checks on several army officers.

PERSONAL.

General Wilson and Lieutenant Fred. Grant arrived to-day from Europe.

AN AMERICAN'S SUICIDE.

Blowing Out His Brains in the Eternal City—"One Little Blow and I Will Begin That Vague Eternity Where Woman's Treachery is Unknown."

The *Gazetta di Roma* of June 28 furnishes the following account of the suicide of an American gentleman in the Eternal City:

Last night, in the Locanda della Lepra, on the Via della Bocca di Leone, a lamentable occurrence took place. On the 15th of May a gentleman—handsome, genial in manners, and apparently rich—registered himself in the hotel book as "Mr. Edwin Carroll, Baltimore, Md., United States." Until recently this gentleman evinced no symptom that would even remotely lead to the suspicion of self-murder, the drear and solitary crime of which he has died a victim. On Tuesday last letters came for Mr. Carroll, bearing English and American postmarks. On Tuesday, June 25, he left suddenly for Leghorn, leaving his luggage at the Lepra, and promising to return immediately. He returned accordingly at an early hour yesterday, and the proprietors of the hotel remarked that he seemed to be in a strange, dull, gloomy mood. He called for breakfast, but rose from the table without eating. He next ordered brandy, of which he drank an inordinate amount. Then he demanded the key of his apartments and retired up stairs.

About 11 o'clock a. m. a waiter reported to the cashier that he had heard what he assumed to be a pistol shot, the sound proceeding from No. 13, the outer room of three apartments, occupied by Mr. Carroll, an American gentleman. The cashier promptly referred the waiter to the proprietor, Sig. Bendotti, who repaired, in company with his brother Luigi and the chief porter, to room No. 13 and demanded an entrance. No answer. A master key was then availed of, but the other key remaining inside it was impossible to open the door. The name of Mr. Carroll was called out repeatedly, and the door was shaken and rapped at so violently that those outside became firmly convinced that Mr. Carroll had either been assassinated or shot himself. The alternative of breaking in the door was agreed to by the proprietor. With two heavy lunges, the porter, an able and stalwart man, burst the firm lock of the door. At once the mystery was revealed. Through the open folding doors which divided Mr. Carroll's bed-room from a comfortable saloon, the dead body of the American guest was found lying on a couch. The head hung down almost to the floor, and both legs were stretched rigidly toward the door. The lips were severed, and his fine white teeth were clenched as rivets. From a small aperture in the left temple trickled a crimson stream, which bore testimony to the rash and desperate act which had hurried a man prematurely from a graceful, vigorous, and cultivated manhood, which thousands are coveting. Beneath his right hand, which rested on the carpet, a six-barrel revolver was found, and one of the barrels was empty.

On a writing desk near the above melancholy scene was a note addressed "To Maria Louise Halton, (Mrs. E. J. Carroll), Alexandra Hotel, Dale street, Liverpool, Eng." It read as follows:

MARIA: Seven years ago I took you from your home, promising to love you forever, and share with you your every trial and care. As long as you remained faithful to me I never uttered in your presence an unkind word, never complained of the expense of any indulgence I afforded you, never did aught but that which should bind you to love me as your husband and honor me as a man. Our poor boy was born, and in him I felt sure I could realize an earnest of perpetual love. As he grew more beautiful, more bright and familiar, I used to picture you in him, and felt the honest pride of being the husband of a pure woman and the father of that charming boy, the issue of our wedded love. In view of all these things, and a thousand fair, sweet memories which my heart shudders to recall, for I cannot bear them in this hour of misery and despair, how can I live, how can I face ... abandoned and dishonored homestead—where can I find hope? Your perfidy has robbed me of peace and honor, and consigned the heart you betrayed to a rude and early death. Go ask your seducer to repay you for the sacrifice you have made in order to satisfy his treacherous passion. For God's sake leave my boy with William, that the kiss of the fiend to whom you have sold your wretched soul may not pollute him. May God in his profound mercy extend some mite of his clemency to you. One little blow, and I will begin that vague eternity where earth's disappointments or women's treachery can never affect me.

ED. J. CARROLL.

A closed letter was addressed to Walter E. Carroll, Post Office, St. John, New Brunswick, B. N. A.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the unmistakable cause and circumstances of Mr. Carroll's death. The deceased had paid his bills with a regularity which is unusual in European hotels, and $4,000 in gold were found in Bank of England notes, sovereigns, Napoleons, and American pieces. He was respectably interred. Dr. Hewitt, of the Presbyterian Mission, performed the last offices, and the ill-starred stranger was surrounded by many a worthy heart that sympathized in his fate. The Vice-Prefect of Police has taken Mr. Carroll's effects in charge, awaiting an answer from Mr. Carroll's brother, who has been communicated with.

A SCIENTIFIC BURGLARY.

The Allegheny Observatory Broken Into and the Big Glass Taken—A $4,000 Handful.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 19.

For some days past there has been considerable excitement in certain circles over a robbery which, in its peculiarity, has had no precedent, perhaps, in the country. The scene of the affair was the Allegheny Observatory, with which all our readers are acquainted, and the circumstances, so far as they are known, are as follows:

Professor Langley has been absent on professional business for several days, and returned on the 8th, about 10 o'clock. He repaired immediately to the observatory on the hill above Allegheny, and found everything in proper order, an assistant having been in charge during his absence. After the inspection of the premises he and the assistant closed the place securely and left for their lodgings. The next morning upon returning to the building, they were astonished to find that it had been broken into, and a valuable part of the property carried off. The burglar or burglars, evidently were acquainted with the building, and it would seem were of a scientific turn of mind. Entrance had been effected by prying open the window in the west wing. The burglar having once gained admittance, directed attention to the large equatorial telescope. This had been left the evening previous pointing skyward, and in the morning was found reversed, and the large object glass gone.

The glass was held in its place by bolts, and to a person acquainted with the machinery, its removal would be but the work of a few minutes. This evidently was the object of the burglary, as nothing else in the place was disturbed. Indeed, great care seemed to have been exercised that nothing else should be taken. A few tools which had been on the window sill were found in their places in the morning, and the window was carefully closed, so that a casual observer would not have known that the place had been entered.

The great object glass, which was the prize carried off, was made by the late Henry Fitz, of New York, and was one of the largest in the country—thirteen inches in diameter—being surpassed only by those in the Cambridge and Chicago Observatories. The direct loss to the Observatory management will be heavy, as the glass could not be replaced for less than $4,000. But there is in addition the ... [illegible] ... Prof. Langley was engaged in making some important observations, and for this purpose the telescope was in daily use, but his investigations, by this unfortunate loss have been interrupted, and cannot be resumed until the glass is replaced; the telescope without it is valueless. The making of such a glass is a difficult and tedious matter, and a new one, laying aside the pecuniary feature, could not be procured, perhaps, for months. The motive which tempted a burglary of this kind was not one of ordinary cupidity, as the glass is useless unless in the telescope, and, as a piece of ordinary merchandise, would be difficult to dispose of. We are inclined to believe that there are no enemies to this noble institution in the community, and hence this spoliation seems inexplicable.

The other machinery is not disturbed. The instruments for the regulation of time to city clerks and railroad chronometers, are independent of the great telescope and the usefulness of the observatory in this respect will not be interfered with. So soon as the robbery became known, special detectives were employed and every effort made to ferret out the perpetrators or ... but thus far their efforts have been of no avail. The whole affair was managed so skillfully and so quietly that there was but little clue for the detectives to work upon.

MORE HORRORS.

Shocking Details of the Mercer County (O.) Suicides—Attempted Outrage on an Old Woman.

(From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, July 19.

A merchant of our city returned yesterday from Mercer County, Ohio. He informs us that the excitement raging there, on account of the late horrors, is still unabated.

The mystery which enveloped the suicides of the two brothers Dorne has been partially cleared up, and the developments are sickening.

As related to our informant the circumstances are as follows: One of the brothers is a married man and has an idiot sister-in-law. The rest had an illicit connection with her, ... of which was an infant who is ... all have been murdered by him to cover up ... body of a small ... of the crime—at least the brush heap, partially ... was discovered in a ... When Dorne saw the ... eaten up by hogs, probably thought the ... approaching, he ... become known, and that his crime had to be lynched, thus he was about to cut his throat. Having him who was unmarried, also committed ... brother when returning from the funeral, suicide surmised that he likewise had illicit connection with the poor idiot girl.

There was still a third suicide, but we have no particulars concerning it.

There is considerable alarm felt at Celina and vicinity, owing to a statement which is current that an effort will be made to try the lynchers for their crimes, and it is considered dangerous to express any disapprobation of the acts of the mob.

On Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a thieving desperate sort of a character named Howe, about eighteen years of age living with his parents, near Maysville, in this county, was seen by some farmers at work in a field, to attempt a rape on the person of an aged woman over seventy years of age, upon a lonely road near the town. The men took him into charge before he accomplished the fiendish deed, and are holding him to deliver him up to the authorities. We did not learn the name of the old woman who it seems he had followed for some distance along the road. His friends claim that he pursued and attacked her to rob her, as it is known she had about $30 on her person, which the prisoner had seen in a store at Maysville, just previous. Howe is said to be a miserable whelp, although his family is very respectable. The affair has, of course, created much excitement in the vicinity. The old woman referred to is a German who can scarcely speak a word of English.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Georgia Legislature assembled on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

—Miss Jennie Holdridge, of Batavia, N.Y., was blistered in places from head to foot by lightning last week, but survived the shock and is doing well.

—It is currently reported in Troy, N.Y., that Messrs. Waters, Balch & Co., manufacturers of paper boats, have failed, and that their liabilities amount to $54,000.

—J. T. Judson, a prominent New Haven merchant, died last week from the effects of an injury received by sticking a fish-bone into his finger a few days ago.

—A Minnesota ex-Governor said recently: "Minnesota has the loudest thunder, the most vivid lightning, and the most splendid Northern lights of any of the States.

—During the 318 years following the discovery of Hispaniola, $1,000,000,000 worth of gold was poured into European markets. Mr. Thomas Hankey, writing in the *Economist*, says that an equal amount has come to Europe since 1852-'53.

—Certain ladies of Hartford, Ct., have opened a nursery where working people may deposit children from 3 months to 8 years of age, and have them well cared for between the hours of 6 30 a. m. and 7 p. m., at 5 cents per head.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Iowa Politics—The Liberal Meeting at Council Bluffs—The Eighth Congressional District—The Judiciary in Politics.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your telegraph columns have already contained a brief account of the grand Greeley and Brown ratification meeting held here night before last. The report was short and to the point, but did not express fully the whole force of the movement in this quarter. Two days before the ratification, we were without organization. Our populace was a mass of discontent,—without a focal point. Several energetic young Liberals went to work, and obtained sixty names to a call for a ratification; money was liberally subscribed to defray expenses, and General Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel W. P. Hepburn, and other distinguished Liberal Republican speakers of Iowa invited to be present. The meeting was called for the evening. In the afternoon, flags were unfurled in all parts of the city, in demonstration of sympathy with the movement. At twilight, our excellent band turned out, and bonfires were lit in the place where the meeting was to be held. At 8½ o'clock the crowd numbered 2,500 people. Colonel John H. Keatly,—for many years an ardent Republican,—in a brief speech introduced General Warren, who, for an hour, held the great audience in attentive silence. He raked the Administration of General Grant fore and aft with the most convincing argument. After he concluded, Colonel Hepburn—one of the former stays of the Republican party of Western Iowa—took the platform, and, in a half-hour's speech, administered one of his severest rebukes upon the conduct of our public affairs by the powers that be. He was followed by Senator Faivall, of Johnson County,—a Democrat, who has been twice elected Senator from a Republican County,—in a speech of great interest and certain effect. Marshal Turley—an old Illinois Republican—and B. F. Montgomery—editor of the *Times*—each made short speeches, which had their desired effect upon the crowd. The local brass-collar papers say there was no enthusiasm. If enthusiasm means the frantic yells of a lunatic, then there was no enthusiasm. There was something better than this: There was earnest attention. The feeling went deeper than the lips; else, for three hours, 2,500 people would not have stood a compact mass to listen to the speeches, as they did, and had to be almost dispersed by force after the meeting was over.

The misrule of the past three years and a half has been felt at every fireside in our State, and dissatisfaction is upon the lips of the poor and the rich alike. There is no enthusiasm among the Grant men. A day or two ago, one of the leaders here confidently informed me that it was impossible to arouse among their friends any earnestness and enthusiasm. They accept Grant, but do not push him. More than a month has elapsed since his enthusiastic nomination at Philadelphia, but not an effort has yet been made here to rally, and there are yet no signs of it. The politics of his supporters are concentrated in the word "self." They are diligently bargaining for the perpetuation of local power and influence, and one is almost persuaded that their lukewarmness for their chief is attributable to the desire to keep their lines of retreat open after the 4th of March, should Greeley be elected.

Since the Baltimore Convention, the Democrats in this section have gallantly fallen into line in the indorsement of the Liberal ticket. Some of them regard it as a bitter pill to swallow, but take it without sugar-coating.

To-day the Congressional skirmish came off in the Eighth Iowa District for the Republican nomination. For some time, it has been understood by many that the nomination of District and Circuit Judges would determine the question between Colonel Sapp and Judge McDill, rival candidates for the nomination. The whole Congressional and Judicial Districts have for weeks been overrun by the emissaries of the rivals. Plots have been concocted, and bargains made, to the utter disgrace of our politics. Some of these plots first saw the light to-day. The Judiciary, above all things, should be above suspicion. L. W. Ross, of this city, carried this county unanimously against his competitors of the same city. The Convention, despite his local success, gave the nomination to Mr. Reed, his rival,—thus completely ousting him, after, as it is said, an understanding was reached that the winner at home should take the field. The successful candidate for Circuit Judge received the same number of votes given Reed, and the same was given the candidate for District Attorney. There was no bargain and sale, but many people thought so. The result is only another nail in the coffin of the system which puts the Judiciary of our State on a level with ordinary politics, and subjects it to the ordinary political schemes. I am indifferent as to the success of the two men, but I protest against the means by which success is attained. The Liberals propose to put a full ticket into the field for the purpose of sweeping this corrupt combination from the board. It has become intolerable, and cannot be submitted to longer.

SPECTATOR.

Liberalism at Fort Scott, Kan.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Daily Monitor*, the only Grant paper there was in this city, has now come out for Greeley. There are but three Grant men among the 200 German voters here.

General Hurlbut.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A fact interesting to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District is that S. A. Hurlbut prostituted the dignity of his position as diplomatic representative of the United States to New Grenada, in soliciting from that Government the appointment of his own son to a lucrative position under that Government. This position, I believe, is still retained.

Of course you are aware, although I have not seen it anywhere explicitly stated, that General Hurlbut has not resigned, but is still drawing his salary of $10,000 a year for slandering sober men.

W.

CHICAGO, July 20.

Liberal Meeting at Marshalltown, Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had an enthusiastic Greeley meeting here last night. It was the first genuine political mass meeting that Marshalltown has ever seen. It was a grand outpouring of the people in behalf of Honest Government. The weather was threatening, but the Court House was altogether too small to hold those who came, and hundreds went away that could not find even standing room.

The Hon. Samuel Hull, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Minnesota, took the Chair. Mr. Hull is an old public servant, and one against whom no word of distrust has ever been uttered. He was a member of the Minnesota Legislature for five successive sessions, first as Representative, and then as Senator. He said he looked upon the present as a grand opportunity for all patriotic men, and that, in supporting Horace Greeley for President, he felt that he was doing the proudest duty of his life.

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa, then made a speech that was received with storms of applause, and one that carried consternation into the ranks of the Administrationists. He reviewed the Administration from its beginning to the present time, and proved from Grant's own documents that Grant's Administration has been the weakest and most dangerous that the Republic has ever suffered. He gave one instance, which, indeed, surprised us all. Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the *State Register*, and Postmaster at Des Moines, who has been the most intolerant Grant man in the State, has come to grief. He connived with his Representative at Washington, and was appointed Temporary Clerk of the House, and drew his pay for services as such Clerk for 18 months, amounting to over $2,000, and was not in Washington, or near there, any of the time. The pay-rolls in Washington show this to be true, and we believe Clarkson makes no effort to deny it.

Judge Thompson, of Eldora, Iowa, followed in a short speech that was most happily received. Judge Thompson was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and a member of the Committee appointed to inform Mr. Greeley of the action of that body. He said that he had always been a Democrat, but that the issues which had heretofore divided the two great parties are now dead, and that there is now but one issue before the people, and that one is Reform; that honest Government, and industrious, prudent officers, are what the people now demand; and that the Democratic party have shown their earnestness in this common desire by nominating a man entirely outside of their party, and one whose open honesty was proverbial throughout the world.

The Hon. George W. Bassett, of State Centre, said he had formerly been a Radical Abolitionist. He did not vote for General Grant because he never considered him a fit man for President; but Grant's Administration had been much weaker than he supposed it would be. He was surprised that one dangerous Administration could work so much harm to the country as Grant's had; and he looked forward to Mr. Greeley's election as the only deliverance of the country.

Mayor Griswold next addressed the meeting. Mr. Griswold has been a life-long Republican, and is one of those earnest men whose sincerity no one doubts, whose judgment all respect. He was greeted with hearty applause, and listened to with closest attention. He said he had no hesitancy in pronouncing the present Administration a failure. He wished it might have been otherwise, but must take the Administration as it is, and not as he might wish it were. He then pointed out Mr. Grant's faults in a manner that could not be questioned, giving time, place, and figures in every instance.

LIBERAL.

What Oglesby Told, and What He Did Not Tell.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Oglesby, in his windy address last Friday night, told his listeners all about the political history of the country, and particularly the history of the Republican party. He told his listeners many things which every intelligent man was supposed to know already, but failed to tell his listeners many things which are very generally known, but not generally talked about by Grant politicians.

He spoke of the Republican party and its record. Richard, let me tell you that the record of the Republican party is not of so many years but that many others besides yourself know something of it. I am not as old as you are, but I distinctly remember when the Republican party was formed; made up of Free-Soil Whigs, Democrats, and Know-Nothings, and of the latter we have the Hon. Henry Wilson, now candidate for Vice President on the Grant ticket, as a shining example. I remember the principles upon which the party was founded; I remember that the Southern States seceded from the Union; I remember that the Republican party, then in power, successfully maintained the Union; I remember that slavery was abolished; in fact, I remember pretty much everything that you do in connection with the Republican party, up to the year of our Lord 1868. From that time your memory seems to fail you, Richard, and I think I might freshen it up for you.

For instance, in May, 1868, the Republican National Convention met in Chicago, and nominated a Democrat named Ulysses Simpson Grant, as its candidate for President. They nominated him, not because he was a Republican, not because of his fitness for the position, but they nominated him because of his availability, and available he has proved to be—to the hungry hounds who feed on bones from the White House kitchen.

I also remember how everybody was surprised (as much so as at the nomination of Horace Greeley) by the first official act of U. S. Grant, in selecting members of his Cabinet. Such a congregation of obscurities was never before brought together under the same circumstances. Everybody was disposed toward a "broad grin," except the gentlemen who formerly flattered themselves as being the "leaders of the great Republican party;" they felt like anything but grinning at being supplanted by individuals who may be styled "Latter-Day Republicans" or "Eleventh-Hour Republicans."

I also remember that, when General John A. Rawlins, the most decent man in the Cabinet, was lying on his death bed, Grant was taking a vacation among the watering-places and race-courses, and did not find it convenient to attend at the bedside of him who, if the truth were known, deserves more than half the credit of Grant's military success, and ... above all others, should have been esteemed as a comrade, friend, a brother.

I also remember when Grant's name became conspicuously mixed with a certain disreputable financial transaction in New York, and which is now referred to as "Black Friday." Grant's connection with that disgraceful affair has never been explained away satisfactorily.

I also remember a little real-estate transaction, known as the San Domingo job, with which the President seemed in some way connected, but, as he stated, in his letter of acceptance to the Convention that nominated him, that he would have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people, we cannot accuse him of trying to force the San Domingo swindle.

Nor can we accuse Grant of enforcing the policy of his re-election against the will, the good sense, and the patriotism of the American people. He is doing no more than Napoleon III. did with his *plebiscite*.

We cannot accuse Grant of accepting, as gifts, houses, horses, dogs, anything and everything movable and immovable, and then giving fat offices to the donors—unless we tell the truth.

We cannot accuse Grant of appointing unfit and unworthy relatives to high positions, and retaining them in place long after their unfitness and dishonesty became scandalously notorious; we cannot, unless we tell the truth.

We cannot accuse Grant of smothering investigations into fraud and corruption among his favorites, by appointing birds of the same feather to investigate—unless we tell the truth.

And right here the thought strikes me, to suggest to people living on the frontier, who occasionally find a horse missing, that, hereafter, when they catch the horse-thief, instead of hanging him to the first convenient tree, they should have him tried by a jury of his fellow horse-thieves, and, if they don't succeed in proving him an honest man, then I will admit Grant's plan a failure.

What the people want to know from you now, Richard, is not about the old Simon-pure Republican party, but about the Latter-Day, New Dispensation, or New Jerusalem Republican party, of which Ulysses is the Prophet, and Jonathan S. Chief Apostle.

If you will confine yourself to this new party, you will find it will not take you near as long to tell all the good deeds it has done; which will be a saving of time, lung-power, misrepresentation, and several other items.

AN 1856 REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, July 20.

Liberalism in Nebraska.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A call for a meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown, with a view to organizing a Campaign Club, brought together in the Court House, this morning, one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages of the intelligent and honest voters of Plattsmouth ever gathered in this city. Men who, in times past, had been arrayed against each other in bitter political strife as Republicans and Democrats, were found to-night side by side, "clasping hands across the chasm" that former party animosities had opened up between them, and vieing with each other in their zeal to further a common cause, in which, happily, all citizens, of whatever past political predilections, who now favor honesty, fidelity, and ability in the administration of National and State trusts, may, and do, most earnestly and cordially co-operate.

General R. R. Livingston, formerly Surveyor General of the State, was called to the chair, and, in a few eloquent and forcible remarks, stated the necessity for the organization they were assembled to perfect. He extended an invitation to those present to come forward and affix their names to the following preamble:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby subscribe our names as members of the Plattsmouth Greeley and Brown Club; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of these candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and to elect men to National and State offices who pledge themselves to put down corruption in all places of public trust."

In a few moments one hundred names, representing the best citizens of Plattsmouth, were enrolled, and the pledge given that by to-morrow night the number should be increased to three hundred.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of John Fitzgerald, Esq., one of Nebraska's most popular and influential citizens as President; and the vociferous applause with which it was received attested the estimation with which he was held by the audience. On being introduced by General Livingston, Mr. Fitzgerald pledged himself to devote his time, energy, and means to insure the triumph of a cause whose success, in his judgment, was closely allied with the supremacy of Civil Government in this country.

After the necessary arrangements were made for the future meetings of the Club, General Livingston came forward, in response to repeated calls, and made one of those strong, forcible, and eloquent speeches for which he is famed through all this section,—rousing to the highest pitch the enthusiasm of the entire audience, save one or two Post Office attaches, who looked exceedingly blue.

The meeting was a grand and glorious success.

The same spirit is breathing upon the people all over the State. Everywhere the Liberal camp fires are burning brightly. A thorough organization of the masses is being rapidly perfected and a vigorous warfare is to be waged against the common enemy.

Make a note of the fact that Nebraska intends coming up nobly to the support of honest old Horace, standing, as he does, upon a platform which pledges him to an economical, faithful, and honest administration of the offices of the Government, and, believing, as they do, that, in his own character, there is presented the strongest guarantee that their pledges will be redeemed.

R. H. M.

Liberal Meeting at Lancaster, Wis.

LANCASTER, Wis., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals and Democrats here on Tuesday evening. T. Barber, Esq., brother to the Grant Congressman from this District, made a neat address, urging upon the audience to wrench the shackles that bound them to party, and come forward and join the Liberal ranks. He was followed by Lawyer Hodnett, who arraigned Grant and his minions so truthfully that he was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. One hundred and ten citizens then enrolled themselves as members of the Liberal Club, and the number has since increased to 120. Mr. Barber closed with a few appropriate remarks, touching the underhand dealing of the Grant Circle in this village. Great unanimity prevailed.

LIBERAL.

Kankakee County (Ill.) Liberal Convention.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At the Liberal County Convention, held in this city to-day, the following named delegates were chosen to the Congressional Convention to be held at Gilman, July 25:

E. B. Collins, N. G. Halsey, Fred. Beckman, A. E. Davis, A. J. Dexter, Wm. F. Dennis, Geo. W. Burns, W. H. Beebe, Wm. Magruder, Geo. Diehl, S. Stewart, and S. R. Moore. Also, the following to attend the Senatorial and Representative Convention to be held at the same time and place.

W. H. Stokes, C. F. Dill, A. Chinique, Frank Marcy, Geo. T. Huling, D. C. Taylor, and Jos. Cruise.

The Liberal Central Committee were chosen, one from each town, and D. C. Taylor, A. Chinque, C. F. Dill, S. J. Lake, M. A. Atherton, W. F. Dennis, Wm. Kinney, A. Lokie, Wm. Magruder, Mr. Stowitts, Dr. Stokes, Theo. Smith, Geo. W. Burns, Wm. Palmer, Jno. McElroy, and H. C. Conklin, five members constituting a quorum for the transaction of business.

Delegates report the "Greeley madness" on the increase, some towns having it bad.

D. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Liberal Nominations in the Sixteenth Illinois District—Affairs in Fayette County.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of this (the Sixteenth) district were in Convention here yesterday, and to-day both the Liberal and Democratic Conventions were in session. The result is the nomination of Judge Bryan (Democrat), of Marion County, for Congress; E. C. Zink, of Montgomery County, for Elector; and R. L. McCawley, of Clay County, for member of the Board of Equalization,—both Liberals.

The first gun for Greeley and Brown from old Fayette was fired last evening, and, after we had got enough of that kind of music, we repaired to the public square, and listened to some very fine speeches from both Liberal Republicans and Democrats.

There were much enthusiasm, unanimity, and harmony manifested, and each delegate present spoke confidently of the success of the Liberal movement in his vicinity this fall.

There is a communication in Mr. Scammon's paper of the 16th, from this place, signed "Fayette," and written by a gentleman who intended to come before the people for a prominent office in the present campaign, but, being informed that certain transactions of his would be brought to light if he did run, ... of his friends and the community in general, dropped off the track. In this communication he says: "The nomination of Greeley and Brown fails to give satisfaction. There are scores of Democrats here who still say they will not vote for Greeley." Now, sir, I am satisfied this correspondent never heard, even before the nomination at Baltimore, half-a-score of Democrats in this county say they would not vote for Greeley. It is simply a false statement.

Further he says: "The Republicans of Fayette are solid for Grant, and, from present indications, he will carry the county. Liberals are scarce,—not to exceed a dozen in the county." The Liberals, I admit, are not very thick here,—perhaps not to exceed a hundred in the county at present; but, as to carrying this county for Grant, he, nor no other man in the county, has any such an idea.

He also says: "Governor Oglesby made a ... ringing and effective speech before the Republican Club of Vandalia the evening of the 6th inst. His remarks were well received by his hearers, and gave general satisfaction." It had been noised about here for some time that Governor Oglesby would address the citizens of this county. Posters were scattered promiscuously, and every effort put forth to make it a success. There was also a "special" written in advance for the *Missouri Democrat*, claiming 1,500 present, when, in reality, there were not 500. It was so near a failure that this correspondent now says he addressed "the Republican Club."

The campaign is open in Fayette, and we expect to keep the ball rolling, and, if Grant and Oglesby carry other counties in the State as they will this, Horace Greeley and Gustavus Koerner will carry this State in November by the largest majority ever given; for we will roll up a majority for Greeley and Koerner of at least 300 to 400, and it may reach 500, notwithstanding the misstatements to the contrary. Votes are what count.

A. P.

Another Sign of Distress.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Chicago *Journal* of July 16, appears a report of the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting at Centralia, on the evening of July 15, with the heading, "A Greeley Meeting Becomes a Grant Meeting." That report—it was evidently prepared in the sanctum of the Grant organ here, a place from which truth seldom comes about anything, social religious or political—was wilfully designed to falsify the political status of the people hereabouts. The writer says, "Two-thirds of the assemblage were Grant men." This "assemblage" numbered over 2,000 persons. Possibly one-half the number *had been* Grant men, but their cheers, at this meeting, for Greeley and Brown, given frequently, and with a will, are pretty good evidence that they are not "Grant men" now.

The writer must have been inspired by the intoxicating atmosphere of the Centralia *Sentinel* office (soberness is not the rule there), as he ascribes to one speaker what the other said, and to all of them that which was not uttered by either. His silly witticisms in regard to the speeches (each was an able, eloquent, and exhaustive expose of the failures of the Grant party, and a straightforward presentation of the principles and determinations of the new party) ... are in keeping with the reports of Grantites generally, and unworthy of more than a passing notice. This writer says: "The whole affair was a success as a *Grant* meeting, as many who had been on the fence turned right square over to Grant." If to this writer there had been given, after he had finished this last sentence, a teaspoonful of assafoetida, he would have sworn that it was not so. He sat down to deceive, through the columns of the *Journal*, and he arose evidently satisfied that he had written a first-class lie, from a second-class source. The editors of the *Sentinel* have been challenged to find a single Democrat in this city who is for Grant. The total vote is about 700. I assert, without any fear of successful contradiction, that there are now 150 voters in this precinct who voted for Grant and Colfax in 1868, who in November next, if they have the opportunity, will vote for Greeley and Brown. So much for the "square turns."

This writer says: "A Grant and Wilson Club was organized on Friday night, with over 200 members." One of the editors of the *Sentinel* was heard to state, on the evening of July 13,—the same date of this writer's communication,—that this Grant and Wilson Club numbered 32 members, all told. So much for that statement.

This *Journal* report of our ratification meeting has outraged our people; they feel indignant at such flagrant misrepresentations. The Grantites were mad on account of the magnitude and respectability of this opening meeting of the Reform campaign. It was four times as large as the Grant ratification, and full of enthusiasm.

JUSTICE.

Horace Greeley.

For The Chicago Tribune.

'Tis not the hat that crowns his brow
That makes the people choose him now;
But 'tis because he's always stood
Firmly for all his country's good.

Chorus:

He's been the Mate that helped to steer
The Ship of State this many a year,
And bravely stood by helm and prow;
Come, boys, we'll make him Captain now!

'Tis not the coat that wraps him 'round
That makes his name a pleasant sound;
But 'tis because his great, warm heart
Dare take the honest, poor man's part.

Chorus.

'Tis not his clothing, all combined,
That makes his equal hard to find;
But 'tis because, deny who can,
He's God's best work—AN HONEST MAN!

Chorus:

He's been the Mate that helped to steer
The Ship of State this many a year,
And bravely stood by helm and prow;
Come, boys, we'll make him Captain now!

MRS. W. G. WHEATON.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 16.

Crop Prospects in Wisconsin.

MIDDLETON, Wis., July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are continually appearing in the papers statements to the effect that crops in Wisconsin are looking finely; and that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. Whether such statements are got up in the interest of some clique I know not; but I do know that such statements are not in accordance with the facts, at least as far as relates to this section of the country. Crops around here *never* looked worse than at the present time, especially wheat. For miles around in every direction, there is one universal prospect, and that is failure. It was not so two weeks ago. Then the crops looked promising enough; but, since that time, the heat and chinch-bugs have played havoc, and saved many a farmer from ever having to thresh his wheat. Every day you hear the same sad tale: "The bugs have taken all my wheat, and are now making for my corn." There are thousands of acres now being cut down, perfectly green, merely for the straw; and, as far as heard from, it does not end here. Conductors on trains and travellers report a worse state of affairs west from Prairie du Chien. On all sides heard from, whether north, south, east, or west, the same gloomy prospect stares the honest, hard-working farmer in the face, and, with most of them, it is already a settled fact.

J. W. G.

—A coffee adulteration has been discovered which deserves to rank with the invention of wooden nutmegs. Some green Rio coffee, when prepared in the usual way, yielded a decoction of such peculiar taste that a close examination was instituted, which showed that more than one-fourth of the beans, though resembling the coffee bean externally, swelled up when moistened. They were formed of bread, pressed into form and colored.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The People's Courts—The Tyranny of the Trade-Unions, and its Effect on the Industrial Classes—The Right to Labor—Transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 20.

THE PEOPLE'S COURTS.

For many years the Legislature of the State has been in the hands of third or fourth-rate lawyers. Occasionally a farmer, so called, has been elected, not generally for his sterling worth, but for his political value to "the party." When parties have been close, the best men have been put up as a matter of necessity, and we thus get an occasional good man. The best that we hear of a Legislature is, that "It is less corrupt than the former one."

Such a state of things is not much to the credit of the morals of the people, nor does it endear them to the legal fraternity as a class. The passing of special laws is the great source of corruption in this State, as it is in Congress; but the new Constitution has, to a great extent, removed this abuse, and the office of legislator is now worth only the regular *per diem*, though there are exceptional cases, such as removing the Capitol to Peoria, etc.

I very well remember when it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction to the extent of $100 in cases of trespass against real estate, and that nearly every lawyer in the Legislature opposed it. They sneered at the idea of a Justice of the Peace trying the titles to land, as though all cases involved this feature, and the law had to be passed with a view of bringing all this grist to the attorney's mill. Farmer A has a large wheat-stable, that the prairie-chickens are fond of visiting, and the city sportsman or professional hunter breaks down the fence in order to drive his team through the field. The fence is left with a gap to invite any passing animal to enter the field. A is indignant, and would prevent the ... county seat to engage a lawyer, who must have $5 cash down, and $10 more to prosecute the claim. The trespass ... is worth nothing, and A is only throwing away $15 of good money, and his time ... in the bargain. The law, as finally passed, was so drawn that Farmer A could go to the neighboring Justice, and have the trespasser arrested before his return to the city. This had a most beneficial effect, and yet the law, as passed, was done so greatly to the chagrin of the law members of the Legislature. All of the game laws passed prior to the new Constitution were in the interest of the amateur hunter, rather than that of the farmer.

There being now less money in law-making, a better class of men have been sent to Springfield,—more business men, and less of the impecunious class of the law. The result is, that the first day of this month has given us some valuable changes. It is well known that suits on notes-of-hand fill at least one-half of the dockets of our Circuit Courts ... of the large cities, and which usually ... outside ... and are often paid ... linger a year or ... and nearly always before judgment is rendered, ... before advertising real estate, as that involves serious cost. The extending of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to sums of $300, and making the County Court a Court of Record for the collection of debts of $500, are of the first importance to the whole farming community. This new system will clear the dockets of the Circuit Courts, and give people speedy but cheap justice. It will lessen the credit system, for its very promptness will expose the weak points of parties seeking credit. In the interior counties, the old system was a virtual denial of justice, and often led to the ruin of the party who was so aggrieved as to seek redress. If A owed B a note of hand for money loaned, it would cost him 10 per cent of the amount in attorneys' fees for collection, to say nothing of the delay. Now B can prosecute the claim in person, without requiring much time, and he need not pay an attorney to watch the case, which means to answer to it, for two or three years, as it may be called up from time to time, in order to be put over by some dilatory plan. The homestead exemption will also lessen credit, and tend to bring our business to a safer basis. Every year our farmers lose by the failures of those in trade, and those in trade lose by the farmers who have little means, and that little covered up with the homestead exemption. ... old, tardy courts, these cases could ... in time; but, under the new ... the merchant can protect ... of this class of customers ... against ... of a lawyer, to absorb ... class of debts. He sues ... of this court, and brings the ... County Court ... before ... direct ... matter at once ... the ... system that ... abrogation of the Grand Jury, ... bears with especial weight on the farming community, by compelling the attendance for two or three weeks, semi-annually, of ... farmers at the county seat, besides a host of witnesses, simply to be the creatures of the Prosecuting Attorney. There was a time in the history of kingly perogative, that this institution did good service in protecting the people, but that day has passed, and we can well dispense with what the progress of the age has outgrown. Let us ask the next Legislature to pass this once valuable institution of a kingly age over to the historian.

While we are in the mood for Reform, we can afford to pass a law to protect our sheep from rapacious dogs, as well as to protect the people from the exactions of attorneys. We ... habit of voting for those who have managed to impose themselves on party nominations, and, in too many cases, for men whom we would not trust for a jar of butter or a load of potatoes; and yet these men make our laws and regulate our taxes. If one party puts up a bad man, let us vote for his opponent, if his opponent is capable and honest.

It is men of common sense and well-known integrity that should be put in charge of the business of the people.

It is the fault of the law that we have such a surplus of professional men, and such an army of loafers and confidence men. We have been content to grow the raw material, and allow some one else to make up our goods. The mills and shops of New England have absorbed too much of our profits, and we have been educating our sons for lawyers, doctors, ministers, and office seekers. In doing this, we have spoiled many a good mechanic. We have stood by and allowed the several trade-unions to say to us, "So many of your sons may learn a useful trade; but no more; the others must shift for themselves." We have instituted at least two Agricultural Colleges in the State, and have not even attained to a smattering of industrial education. The next Legislature must be of that complexion that these old ideas must be swept from the statute-books.

While the mechanic has a right to demand any amount of wages, or regulate the hours of labor for himself, yet he has no right to interfere with the rights of others. There never has been a more contemptible petty tyranny than that now exercised by these same trade-unions in the matter of apprentices. It has become so arrogant that the people will be compelled to rise against it. The demagogues passed the eight-hour law, not for the farmer, for he is not included, but at the dictation of these trades-unions. The real object was to obtain ten hours' pay for eight hours' work; but, this failing, they have played a sharper game by refusing to allow the shops and manufactories to employ more than a certain number of apprentices. It is these men that have made war, not only upon capital, but upon honest industry. They have given that protection to labor that the vulture gives to the feathered denizens of the farm. Until we can have some change, it will be folly to attempt making our Agricultural Colleges anything more than duplicates of those now in operation.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

The professions and industries are largely recruited from the farm. There is a certain cycle that carries the son of the farmer to the city, into the professions, the business marts, and the workshops; and, after two or three generations, sends a part of their decendants back to the farm, in order to renew their native vigor. But the great demand has been for the skilled mechanic. The son of the farmer has gone into the workshop to learn a useful trade, and has finally become an employer himself, in turn taking his own and other people's sons as apprentices, and thus widening the field of his usefulness. But our American mechanics first seek protection from all outside parties not to protect the people, but to protect themselves in a short supply, that shall give them enormous profits. We have an over-supply of farm products and farm labor as compared to the various trades. The former cannot make wages at the present prices, and properly educate his family. Corn, the great staple, is worth at the crib 20 to 30 cents, oats, 18 to 20, and other products in proportion. Those trade-unions virtually say to us, "Do as we do; produce less, and not overstock the market." Well, what shall we do with the boy who has an aptitude for some mechanical trade? The practical answer is, to force him into the overfilled professions, or make him a loafer.

Let one of the trades advertise for a thousand apprentices, and the number will respond at once, with willing hearts and ready hands. Let the churches advertise for a thousand preachers, and they too will respond, such as they are—for the demand has not been so pressing, or the pay so large, as to warrant extra preparation. And so of the law and medicines, for these must be made, and the making in a thorough manner involves no small outlay of both time and money; thus, for the want of it, the apprentices in these professions put themselves on the community in an unfinished condition.

The State cannot take apprentices either for the farm or the workshop, as is proved by the Industrial University. A few persons may work a few hours a day about the college grounds, and a few may work a few hours in the same manner about the shops; but the idea that the institution can do more than this is simply ridiculous. The State can only teach the sciences relating thereto, and the apprentices must be taught on the farm and in the shops throughout the length and breadth of the land. There is, then, but one resource left, and that is to impose a severe penalty on all those who interfere with the right to labor.

We do not wish to follow the plan pursued at North Adams, in order to have our sons taught useful trades; but, if the present workmen do not choose to work in the shop with more than a certain per cent of apprentices, we must have whole shops of them under proper instruction.

Germany, with her schools of technology, is taking the lead in manufactures, and we would do well to follow some of his plans. Now that parties are forming, to see which will best manage the affairs of the people, let them look to their interest, and not play the demagogue in order to obtain the votes of any particular interest. The mechanics are not all obnoxious to these charges, for there are many good, well-meaning men among them, and whose sons are on the streets, learning mischief, because they are shut out by the same rule that excludes other men's sons. These men begin to see the evil of the system, and are ready to co-operate with good people to remedy the evil. When people can earn a respectable living with eight hours' labor, they will do so; and there may come a time for such a state of things; but just now the farmer must be overworked in order to pay two or three prices for the products of labor that is under control of these trade-unions. A look at the hundred of secret societies throughout Iowa, called Granges, that are combining the farmer against monopoly of every form, and which will be no better than these trade-unions ... and one might begin to open his eyes to the present state of things. The remedy ... this is to put the surplus labor and ... to manufacturing, for which the ... capital most admirably adapted. ... country is any fight with windmills, but ... don't want down this locking out of ... we must put to make skilled workmen ... this refusal will be lower for manu... for fear that prices ...

No matter if corn is ... factured goods. products of labor are only 25 cents, if other to a first-class ... in proportion. If I go exchange a bushel for my dinner, I must ... a pair of cow ... of corn for it. If I want ... hide boots, I must take for the ... I could ... bushels of corn. Before the war, ... get them for 7 to 10 bushels.

... back in the days of the pioneer, the ... was a carpenter building his own house, making boots and shoes for his boys; repairing his harness and wagons; making his harrows and stocking his own plows; in ... of none. We do not want to be forced back to that condition, but prefer a division of labor, and the question is, shall we have it? Adding to the tariff will not abate the evil, for, the higher the tariff, the more wages are demanded by these Protectionists. If the cheap land and favorable conditions for manufacturing are not sufficient inducements for capital to compete with other countries, we had better emigrate to that more favored country at once, instead of preventing apprentices to become skilled workmen in any numbers that they choose.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This long looked-for public document has at last come to hand. The Secretary, O. B. Golusha, writes me that the delay was occasioned by the waiting for the report of the State Entomologist, which the Executive Committee designed as a part of the report. This Society has been badly managed for some years, and, unless we have some radical change in regard to the publication of its Transactions, it might be dispensed with. The Transactions have been delayed, with the exception of 1871, in order to be lumbered up with outside matter. The Secretary appears to have done his duty in compiling the work, which, by the way, would have been of great value to horticulturists had it been sent out before the planting season. Those desiring the work can obtain it of the Secretary, O. B. Golusha, Morris, Ill., by remitting $1.30, which makes one a member of the society, and pays the postage. I regret to learn that, for 1872, the usual State appropriation was withheld. How much the sending of the Transactions to St. Louis for printing, when they were delayed a full year, at a cost of some $500 or $600 extra had to do with this, I will not pretend to say; but it was certainly a great mistake. It might about as well have gone to Springfield.

The State should have 10,000 copies printed for distribution, and the work done in time to be of value to to the contributor.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy rains the past week have seriously interfered with the progress of harvest and haying. The oats have suffered most, for with the long growth and rain-storms, they are badly lodged, and quite a large per cent of the crop cannot be cut with the reaper and, as farm-labor is scarce and high at this time, the most of these will be lost. Added to this, a species of army worm has eaten off a share of the heads and, in some places, the ground is covered with oats. The weather is very warm, which has pushed forward the corn very rapidly, and we may look for a full crop of this grain, though the fields are full of weeds. Potatoes are very fine, and the Early Rose in my garden will fall little, if any, short of 200 bushels to the acre. I hear nothing of the chinch-bug, and presume that we shall not this season. Early in the spring the air was filled with small flies, resembling this insect, but not the true chinch bug; but many farmers supposed it to have been, and gave the alarm, which has only been an alarm.

RURAL.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Our New Chief of Police.

... of some very distressing ... the people of this St. Louis relieves ... energies to the ... doubts. Ever since the ... will be the ... city have been devoting all the ... discussion of the question: "Who ... next Superintendent of Police ... from the following translation of a letter in the *Westliche Post* ... Saturday, that the most ... guessers have been very far from the true answer. While we in Chicago confidently believed that W. W. Kennedy had our lives and property in his keeping, St. Louis people were writing letters and sending annual reports of departments to our new Chief, W. C. Onahan. The latter returns his thanks in the following style:

To James McDonough, Chief of Police, St. Louis: DEAR SIR: For the submission of ... Eleventh Yearly Statement I am much ... I have looked through it with great ... The ability with which you manage ... Police Department shows itself best in the results of your treatment of the "social evil." And I believe that the attention of our local press should be given to your exhibition of the valuable and useful results of your system.

W. C. ONAHAN, Chief of Police.

Final Concerts of the French Band.

The French band closed its series of delightful entertainments yesterday with two sacred concerts. The first was given at the Base Ball grounds at 3 o'clock, the second at Green's Garden in the evening. The crowd at the last concert probably exceeded three thousand. About forty carriages entered the enclosure. Washington street looked upon the strange Sunday profanations from darkened front windows. All the housetops in the neighborhood were covered, and not less than two thousand people were gathered in the adjoining streets. The programme included the "Ave Maria" of Gounod, and some of the orchestration of the "Stabat Mater." The numbers were all rendered in an admirable manner. The fine temperature added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The band left late in the evening for Cincinnati, where two or three concerts will be given before the return of the band to the East. Their departure from the country is advertised for the 27th inst.

Stabbing Affray in a Saloon.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening a row occurred in a saloon near the corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets between two men named Francis Sollitt and Richard Cullen, during which the former drew a pocket knife and attempted to stab his opponent. He succeeded in cutting him slightly in the wrist, but broke the knife blade in the act. He then threw the remainder of the weapon away, and deliberately took another knife from his pocket. With this he also attacked Cullen, cutting him in the chin and under the right eye. His eagerness to kill or permanently injure him was so violent that it resulted in the breaking of the second knife. He was arrested by Officer Pernold before any further crime was committed, and Cullen was taken to the station by Officer Orell, where his injuries were attended to. Sollitt's intention can be judged by the fact that he used two knives, and proclaimed, after being arrested, that he allowed no man to insult him under any circumstances.

Everything.

The new Wells street bridge is nearly completed.

—Frank Wentworth reached home from the Junction fishing excursion yesterday morning. All communications and orders for fish should be addressed to him, care box X, Briggs House.

—An owner is wanted at the Harrison Street Station for a fine bay mare and top-buggy. It is supposed that they were stolen, as a man was seen to jump out of the vehicle on South Clark street, two or three nights ago, and run away.

—Eight miles an hour is the maximum speed allowed drivers on South Park boulevard. Owners of trotters must hereafter go elsewhere than within the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners when they want to send 'em along.

—The Liberals of the Seventeenth Ward will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at William Butts' house, corner of Larrabee and Vedder streets, for the purpose of forming a Liberal Club. Able speakers will address the meeting.

—The basement door of Wheaton, Henderson & Co.'s store, No. 230 South Water street, was found open last night, by a policeman. The money drawer was lying on the floor, minus its contents, which amounted to about $5. It is not known how much goods were stolen.

—The Liberals of the Sixteenth Ward are invited to meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at Matthew Koch's, corner of North avenue and Hurlbut street, for the purpose of forming a Liberal Club. Colonel A. ..., James Ennis, Esq., and others, will address the audience.

—At half-past ... o'clock last evening a man named Charles Smith was arrested for the robbery of some money and a pair of bracelets worth $40 from Patrick Norton, at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. The assault was committed about ... o'clock.

—Thomas Fitzgerald and John Kline were locked in the Harrison Street Station, last night, on the charge of robbery. At half past 10 o'clock they met a man named Leon Francisco, at the corner of Pacific avenue and Polk street, knocked him down, and stole his silver watch. They were arrested by Sergeant Lull and Officer Flanigan.

—P. O. Lamoon, a Swedish hair-dealer, was taken into custody and confined in the Harrison Street Station, last evening, for having snatched a set of curls, valued at $8, from the head of a woman named Mary Pine ... Fourth avenue early in the ... He met her on ... not deterred from assaulting her ... presence of a large number of persons.

—The undersigned, citizens of the ... Ward, who are in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, invite their fellow-citizens to attend a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, at ... 480 State street, for the purpose of forming a Liberal Club. Prominent speakers will address the assemblage. William Dahuck, G. G. Walsch, David Puzzle, L. Hombeimer, Chas. H. Schwab, Jacob Friedman.

—A man named John Higgins was observed on the street last evening by one of Captain Hickey's policemen, who noticed that he wore a coat similar to those stolen, a week ago yesterday, from the wholesale clothing house of Clements, Hanlon & Co., on Michigan avenue. He was arrested and locked up in the Harrison Street Station. It is believed that the arrest of the parties who committed the robbery will be accomplished through him.

—The Secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the South and West has issued a circular notifying manufacturers that the Association will not hold an exposition this year. The time and place was fixed at the last annual meeting—Chicago being selected. The leading manufacturers of the country have expressed doubts ... its success under existing circumstances, and ... most of the work necessary to make the exposition a creditable one would fall upon the officers of the Association and business men of Chicago, who can ill-afford to devote their time to the object, the Committee have therefore decided to defer the Exposition until next year.

HYDE PARK.

The French Band Concert Interrupted by Rain—10,000 People in and Around the Hotel—Meeting of the Board of Trustees—An Election Ordered on the Question of Adopting Village Organization.

The ... regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. President Cady being absent, A. D. Waldron, Esq., was elected President *pro tem*, and D. H. Horne was elected Town Clerk *pro tem* in the absence of R. S. Thompson, Esq.

ADJOURNED FOR MUSIC.

On motion the Board adjourned to 8 o'clock in the evening in order to attend the grand open air concert at the park adjoining the hotel, by the Band of the *Garde Republicaine*, which commenced promptly at the advertised hour—... o'clock in the afternoon—with the following programme:

1. March—"Aux Flambeaux" ... Meyerbeer
2. Cavatine—"Lucrece" ... Donizetti. For four clarinets, by MM. Fares, Heuss, Raymond, and Starck.
3. Andante and Wedding March, Lohengrin ... Wagner
4. Waltz—"Beautiful Blue Danube" ... Strauss
5. Overture to "William Tell" ... Rossini
6. Variations on a Swiss Theme, by the Solo performers of the band.
7. La Marseillaise ... By full Band

The heat was at first quite oppressive, and the canvas cover over the stand was too close, the band adjourned to the hotel for refreshments while the canvas was taken down at the close of No. 3. That was a fatal pause, for during the performance of No. 5, there was found to be a lively thunder and lightning accompaniment not set down in the bill, which caused a panic in the band and among the audience. They gave a few bars of the Marseillaise, then changed to Hail Columbia while many of the audience did not wait to hear either the one or the other. The rain came down in torrents, with gusts of wind, full in the face of the fugitives, few of whom will soon forget the day. As early as ... o'clock the people had began to assemble, and ... 5 p. m. must have numbered 10,000. Three sides of the stand were packed with people as far as the eye could reach, and the east side was filled with about one thousand vehicles of all sorts over the wide beach to the water's edge. Many beautiful ladies from Chicago, superbly dressed, were present, and added their charms to the other beauties of the occasion.

Messrs. Pearce, Benjamin and Cleveland, mine hosts of the Hyde Park Hotel, did everything in their power to furnish the great throng with shelter, by throwing open their parlors, dining rooms, and other apartments. These were soon crowded, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were compelled to seek temporary shelter in the saloon, billiard-room, and barber-shop. Probably 3,000 men, women, and children were under the roof of the great hotel during the storm. And there were not less than 300 carriages and buggies in the park and road.

BUSINESS AGAIN.

At 8 o'clock the Board of Trustees convened with President Cady in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and also the regular business.

Petitions for saloon licenses were presented and referred, from Thomas Griffin, John ... Ritchie, and P. Benner.

It was resolved to order a special election on Saturday, Aug. 10, in accordance with the provision of the act of the General Assembly, approved April 10, 1872, for the incorporation of cities and villages, on the question of adopting village organization for the town of Hyde Park. ... and James Tully, Henry Brooks ... Wadsworth were elected Judges of the said election.

Also, resolved ... all parties desiring to erect lamp-posts ... apply to the Superintendent ... for a permit.

... also resolved to expend the balance of ... belonging to the Hyde Park avenue ... fund, in repairs on said avenue, from Ninety-fifth street to the town line.

It was also resolved that the Superintendent advertise for proposals to improve Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, as far as they have been dedicated.

The Superintendent then reported Ninety-... street to be in bad order, and needing grading and the further improvement of said street was referred to the Committee on streets.

It was agreed that the contractors on Hyde Park avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-seventh streets, be required to sign their contracts before grading any more of said avenue.

Adjourned to Saturday August 3.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Riverside Landlady in Pursuit of $10,000 Damages—$30,000 Commissions Allowed on the Bigelow Block Transaction.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

An action on the case was instituted by Jane Tuttle against John C. Cockran, in which damages are laid at $10,000. Mrs. Tuttle says that she leased the house of defendant, at Riverside, furnishing it for a boarding house, upon condition to pay the rent by boarding defendant and his family. This she did until some time, when, upon his advice, she went East to procure means ... of which to purchase yearly supplies ... Upon her return she ... coal and such articles ... she went to the house, ... shut out and refused admission ... was compelled to borrow money ... to Chicago, he refusing to ... her clothing or ... hundred dollars. ... which was ...

Martin Van Allen sues (in chancery) ... Patrick, Fernando Jones, and ... to sell the southwest quarter of Section 13, ... east 3.

William H. Reynolds brought suit against Alfred Guest and Charles Doncke, laying the damages at $5,000.

Louier, Henneman & Co., brought an action on the case against Beard, Savage & Beard, claiming $3,000.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A rule was entered on Norman C. Perkins, to show cause why he should not be removed as assignee of the State Insurance Company, in compliance with the petition lately published.

An order was entered by consent, allowing F. H. Winston, Esq., $30,000 commissions on the sale of the Bigelow Block to the Government.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Mary Ann E. Fleming and George Fleming brought suit (trespass), against Ramson B Parket, claiming $3,000, and against Ira Porter, claiming $8,000.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Beeves—A limited supply this week, coupled with a report from Buffalo that prices had advanced there from ½ to ¾c per lb, tended to limit prices on Thursday. Holders asked an advance over last week of ½ to ¾c, and buyers were indisposed to give it, preferring to wait in the hope a larger supply on Friday would enable them to buy at last week's rates. In this they were disappointed, and those wanting good cattle had to pay the prices asked, as a large attendance of New York buyers inspired confidence on the part of regular dealers, and consequently no disposition was manifested by them to yield even a fraction. During the whole of Friday and Saturday a steady trade was done, though at no time could the market be called animated, and although the New York and Brighton dealers tried hard to break down the market, the attempt was abortive, and the market closed firm. This morning the market was somewhat dull in consequence of the cattle offered being in the hands of a few dealers who were determined to have their prices or ship the cattle forward. The attendance of buyers was good. But few transactions took place, the holders preferring to retail a few beasts rather than to abate their prices one iota. The average quality was good, although not up to last week, there being fewer tops, but a larger supply of middlings. These were bought principally by Eastern dealers, who were early in the lanes and paid the full market price. Good tops brought from 7½@7¾c per lb, and several car loads were sold by Henry Rosenthal, Cole & Thompson, M. Kirchway, J. A. ... and B. Ford. The following are the receipts in car loads this week, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday—25 cars cattle; 2 cars sheep; 20 cars hogs; 1 cars horses. Tuesday—no cattle; 3 cars sheep; 29 cars hogs; 1 horse. Wednesday—27 cars cattle; 2 cars sheep; 38 cars hogs; 1 car horses. Thursday—135 cars cattle; 27 cars sheep; 7 cars hogs; 1 cars horses. Friday—123 cars cattle; 10 cars sheep; 20 cars hogs; no horses. Saturday—24 cars cattle; 5 cars sheep; 23 cars hogs; no horses. Sunday—29 cars cattle; 11 cars sheep; 18 cars hogs; 5 cars horses. Prices this week: Premium, $7.25@7.75; last week, 6.75@7.25. Extra this week, 6.75@7.25; last week, $6.50@6.75. First quality, this week, $6.50@6.75; last week, $6.25@6.50. Second quality, this week, $6.00@6.50; last week, $5.50@6.25. Third quality, this week, $5.50@6.00; last week, $5.00@5.50. Inferior quality, this week, $4.50@5.50; last week, $4.25@5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was well supplied last week with both sheep and lambs of fair average quality, and the demand good. Sixty car-loads have arrived. The average prices are: Sheep, ... and lambs ... Milch Cows—There is not much demand for milch cows, and the sales effected were principally for speculation. There is no demand for calves, and all received were sent forward.

Hogs—The receipts this week footed up 175 car-loads, but they were fed and sent forward in first hands there being no demand here.

Horses—Seventeen car-loads were received, and a fair price realized for those of good quality. The market generally is dull, and a number of those received were sent forward.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 21.—RIVER—Arrived—Prop Whale, from Chillicothe, with barge Friendship and coal boat Genevieve, loaded with corn for Chicago, and canal boat Illadore, loaded with iron ore from Iron Mountain, for Chicago. Departed—Stmr Shoo Fly, towing North America with a small load of merchandise for Chillicothe. CANAL—Passed In—Prop Whale, barge Friendship, and canal boat Genevieve, all with corn, and Illadore, with iron ore, all for Chicago. Passed Out—J. Bonebard, light.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 21.—PASSED UP—Props Nebraska, Hurd; barks Acorn, Gibraltar; schrs E. P. Dorr, Carlingford, Onward.

PASSED DOWN—Props Indiana, Equinox; barks Sunnyside, Wm. Horne; schrs E. Fitzgerald, Albatross, Orphan Boy, Fioretta.

WIND—Northeast.